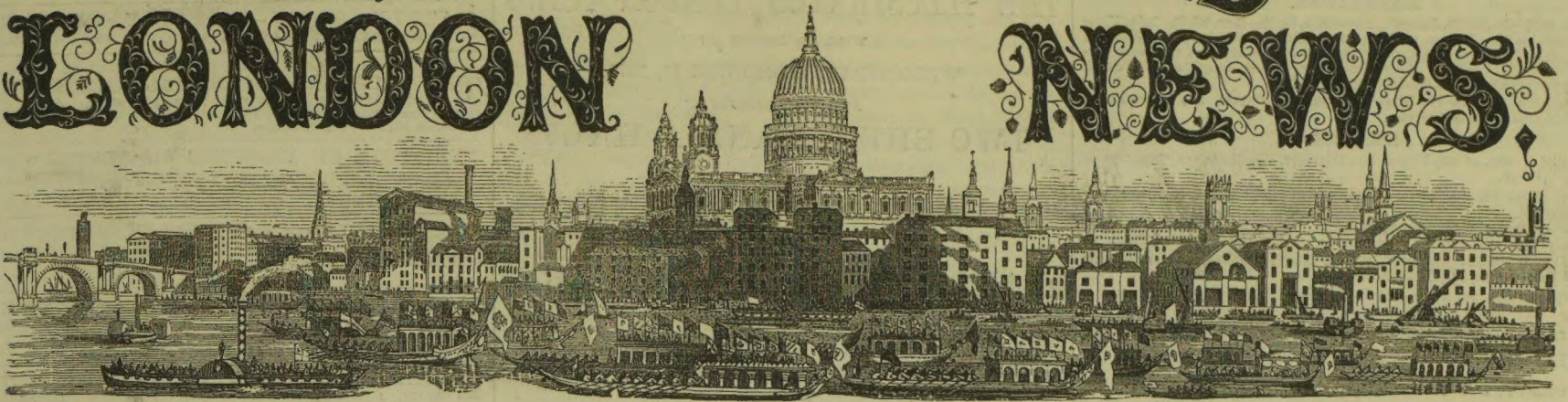


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: PREPARATIONS FOR ILLUMINATING BOMBAY: SUPPORTERS OF THE CROWN.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1875.

The announcement of the purchase by the Queen's Government of two fifths of the original stock of the Suez Canal from the Khedive of Egypt for £4,000,000 has excited quite a sensation, not only in this country, but throughout Europe. It is, in substance as well as in form, a commercial transaction of unusual magnitude; but it has an outlook in many directions, which gives to it an almost unprecedented importance. Undoubtedly, it invests the Queen's Government with a new kind of responsibility. It has, at first glance, a semblance of contradiction to the settled principles of economical policy which for many years past have received the sanction and have guided the action of all political parties in this country. Looked at in the abstract, many objections may be urged against it. True, we have in times past guaranteed public works, both in our colonies and in India, which have been looked upon as identified with large national interests. But until now Government has not put itself into the place of an actual participant in commercial undertakings. General reasons forbid the step. The protector of all interests, it has been found by experience, should, as a

rule, avoid associating itself with any. The present instance, however, is admitted to be exceptional. The bargain struck is everywhere regarded as a good bargain. Surprise has been excited by the step taken by the Ministry, but it is a pleasurable surprise. The boldness which prompted a step beyond accepted rules, and the timeliness and promptitude with which it was ventured upon, have won all but universal approbation. Possibly, the stroke of policy which has been followed by so general and loud an acclaim of praise may hereafter disclose some attending disadvantages. But it can hardly be denied that, as matters now stand, it appears to have been a result in which rare opportunity, uncommon foresight, and swift decision were happily combined.

Looking at the transaction from a purely commercial or financial point of view, little objection can be urged against it. It threatens no immediate loss. It promises some future gain. It is a fair investment of capital, the revenue immediately accruing from which fully justifies what may be technically described as "the adventure." The pecuniary profits of it, instead of tending to diminish, promise largely to increase; so that at the end of twenty years the nation will find itself in possession of a source of income far larger than it would be likely to have done by any other kind of outlay. It may eventually involve a larger expenditure of capital—possibly to an extent which at the present moment can only be vaguely anticipated. But, within certain limits, greater outlay can only result in larger returns. We have lent, as it were, four millions of money upon security of the most solid character; and we have reason to hope that the mortgage will be progressively profitable in the interest likely to be obtained upon it. In this light alone—perhaps the least advantageous one in which the transaction can be viewed—no serious fault can be found with the engagement that has been entered into.

This, however, although a very weighty consideration, is one of subsidiary importance. It has a political, or at any rate a semi-political, bearing which is of far greater moment. It gives to England "a material pledge"—if we may use a now obsolete phrase—of unobstructed communication with India by the shortest maritime road. It does not make the Suez Canal Company an English company necessarily. It does not confer upon this Government a right of way which shall exclude any other right. It does not in any way threaten to diminish or put an end to such advantages as have been placed within reach of the commerce of the world by the splendid achievement of M. de Lesseps. But it is, so far as it goes, a guarantee to the British Empire that her path to India shall not be blocked by European complications; and this portion of the highway to her Eastern possessions she will now have a right to keep open. To the extent of two fifths it is her own property; to the extent of four fifths the annual income of the Suez Canal is provided by the transit of English shipping. We need not speculate upon the extent to which these proportions may be altered in future years. The main conclusion to which the transaction has conducted is, that what was once an ever-recurring and an ever-irritating political question has merged—so far as England is concerned—into one associated with the rights of property. She has henceforth no more interest in the Eastern question than that of a disinterested friend of any parties that may be involved in it. She is not driven by necessity to prefer any demands for herself. She is not in the least likely to trouble Europe with her complaints. The great problem which has been a spectre in the dark to many of her chief statesmen has been solved, and solved pacifically. Her path is quite clear—her policy is intelligible to all the Continental States. She has attempted nothing beyond her undoubted rights. She has obtained nothing which places her neighbours in a worse position than before; and, albeit her action may have momentarily stirred some international jealousies, she cannot be accused of having taken a step of which she ought to be ashamed.

The tone of the foreign press in discussing this transaction has, with a few exceptions, been characterised by fairness and moderation. It was to have been expected that French publicists would exhibit some soreness. The original scheme was a French one. The genius which carried it into effect was also French. The shares subscribed for were, in the main, apart from those secured by the Khedive, in the hands of French people. England had in the beginning stood in the way of the realisation of M. de Lesseps' scheme. Lord Palmerston employed his great influence in obstructing its practical development. It does seem hard that, now that the success of the undertaking has been fully proved, England should step in by purchase and obtain dominancy in the future management and direction of the company. We must make large allowances, therefore, for French susceptibilities on this point. For a time we may expect to hear from extreme men of all parties some abuse of "perfidie Albion." But, on the whole, the Government and the public of France have accepted irreversible facts with dignity. Even where our motives are disparaged, our rights are admitted. The French shareholders will derive a profit from the large introduction of British capital into a concern in which they are deeply interested. At any rate, such seems to be a prevalent opinion. The criticisms of the German press are favourable, even to

the extent of being laudatory. They regard the stroke of policy displayed in the engagement made, and in the manner in which it has been made, as evincing the highest qualifications of true statesmanship. Austrian newspapers carp a little, but, on the whole, have recognised the fact as not unsatisfactory. What Russia thinks can hardly as yet be definitely ascertained; but it will be remembered that the Emperor Nicholas, in his impatience to dispose of the Eastern Question, a short time prior to the Crimean War, intimated to Sir Hamilton Seymour that England would be welcome to Egypt if Russia were not obstructed in her designs upon Constantinople. All things considered, the attitude of the Continental Powers in presence of the transaction, if it can hardly be described as indulgent, deserves to be regarded as amicably forbearing.

The country may be congratulated upon what has taken place. Technically, no doubt, her Majesty's Ministers have trespassed beyond the strict bounds of their constitutional authority, and their bargain will have to be ratified by Parliament. There is not, however, the smallest reason for suspecting that Parliament will withhold its assent, or that the moral courage which, in pursuit of a great national advantage at a most critical turn of European affairs, impelled them to transgress limits of Ministerial responsibility suited to ordinary times, will be commented upon with any great severity. We trust the good fortune of the Cabinet will not tempt it to neglect more homely duties. We have no doubt that for a while it will strengthen the influence of the Government. But, after all, a brilliant policy abroad will not long be allowed to excuse a slovenly policy at home. It would be ungracious, however, to give any encouragement to unfounded suspicion as to this matter. A good thing should be accepted as a good thing, and deserves an expression of gratitude unshaded by any depreciative conjectures as to other things by which it may possibly be followed.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Windsor Castle. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli arrived at the castle on Thursday week and had an audience of her Majesty. Mr. Disraeli and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen, and the Premier left the castle the next day for London.

The Queen held a Council at the castle on Saturday last, at which were present the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Sir Richard Baggallay, Sir Richard Couch, and Mr. Augustus Frederick Cavendish Bentinck were introduced and sworn in members of the Privy Council. Mr. Charles L. Peel was Clerk of the Council. The Duke of Richmond had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Hardinge Stanley Giffard, Solicitor-General. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Major-General H. F. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Thomas James Rowsell officiated.

The Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maude of Wales, arrived at Windsor on Monday on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, drove to the railway-station in Windsor and met the Queen of Denmark, and their Majesties then drove to the castle.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Windsor by the same train. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle in the evening. The Lord Chamberlain and the Premier also arrived. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, Princess Thyra, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Countess Reventlow, the Marquis of Hertford, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M. de Castenschild, and General the Right Hon. Sir W. Knollys.

The Queen, accompanied by the Queen of Denmark and the Princess of Wales, drove out on Tuesday. Their Majesties, with the various members of the Royal family, also walked out. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli left the castle. Prince Leopold arrived to luncheon, and the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow and the Earl and Countess of Derby also arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Princess Thyra, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Countess Reventlow, his Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Countess of Derby, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, Lord Bagot, and Lord Charles Fitzroy. Her Majesty's private band played in the drawingroom after dinner before the Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, and the other Royal and distinguished personages, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. The Hon. Lady Biddulph, Major-General H. F. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and Lady Cowell were invited to be present.

Wednesday being the birthday of the Princess of Wales, the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the direction of Mr. J. P. Clarke, serenaded under the windows of her Royal Highness in the morning. The Queen, the Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Princess Thyra, and Prince Leopold drove out. Subsequently, the Queen of Denmark, with the Princesses and Prince Leopold, visited the Albert Memorial Chapel, which was opened to the public for the first time, by command of the Queen. The Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow and the Earl and Countess of Derby left the castle.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has arrived at the castle as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport and Colonel H. L. Gardiner have succeeded Colonel Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with the Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra, on Thursday week visited the Indian Museum, the National Training School of Cookery, the Schools of Science at South Kensington, and the Albert Hall. In the evening the Royal party went to Drury

Lane Theatre, and the next evening they went to the Opéra Comique. The Princess, with the Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra, had luncheon with the Duke of Cambridge on Saturday at Gloucester House, and in the evening, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, they went to the Court Theatre. The Princess and Princess Thyra attended Divine service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday the Princess, with her children, accompanied by the Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra, left town on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, and returned to Marlborough House on Thursday. The Princess attained her thirty-first birthday on Wednesday, which was observed with due honours.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their children, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday, from Eastwell Park. The Duke presided at a meeting of the committee of the National Training School for Music, which was held at Clarence House. The Duke and Duchess arrived at Gunton Hall, the seat of Lord Suffield, on Monday—Lord Suffield, who has accompanied the Prince of Wales to India, having during his absence given up the shooting to his Royal Highness. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Dolgorouky, and other guests have arrived at Gunton on a visit to the Duke and Duchess.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, on Monday, presented the prizes to the successful pupils in the Notting-hill and Bayswater High School for Girls, which is one of the branches of the Girls' Public Day-School Company in connection with the National Union for Improving the Education of Women. The school was established two years ago, with ten pupils, and it now numbers 194. The Princess expressed her desire to present two prizes next year, one for English composition and the other for keeping accounts.

The Duke of Connaught returned the visit of his Excellency Major-General Gabriel de Torres Jurado, Governor of Algeciras, on the 17th ult. The Duke proceeded to Algeciras in her Majesty's gun-boat Express. His Royal Highness was received with due honours, and the streets were crowded with people. The Duke returned to Gibraltar in the evening. His Royal Highness paid a visit, on the 22nd ult., to Captain Adolf Nolting, on board the Austro-Hungarian corvette Graf Dandolo, which was on her way to the Brazils. The Duke afterwards embarked on board his yacht Vega for Tarifa on a shooting excursion, and thence proceeded to Tangier to join in boar-hunts arranged by the British Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir John Drummond Hay.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bevan, Ernest Charles, to be Vicar of Send with Ripley, Surrey. Blakeney, Dr.; Rural Dean of Bridlington. Cobb, Thomas; Vicar of Stockbury, Sittingbourne. Croome, William Michel; Vicar of Syston, Leicestershire. Firmstone, Edward Reade; Curate of Blakedown. Garrett, Henry Webb; Vicar of Kingsbury. Geer, H. J.; Vicar of Beeston, near Leeds. Hole, S. R.; Vicar of Causton; Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral. Saunders, A. C.; Rural Dean of Netherwent East, Llandaff. Shaw, Thomas Maynard; Curate of Eynesbury, St. Neots, Hunts. Simpson, W. F.; Evening Lecturer at St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle. Sturton, J.; Rural Dean of the first portion of the Deanery of Marlborough. Williams, Llewellyn; Assistant-Chaplain of Wiesbaden.—*Guardian*.

Last week the parish church of King's Kerswell, Torquay, was reopened, after a partial restoration.

The parish church of Gateshead has been reopened after a restoration which has cost about £4200.

Through the munificence of Mrs. Kemble, Bath Abbey Church is to be provided with a stone reredos. Sir Gilbert Scott has been consulted, and is preparing the design.

The Rev. Reginald Hay Hill, Rector of St. Peter's, Thetford, has been presented by the congregation of his parish with a handsome salver on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Constance Bromley, niece of Sir Henry Bromley.

The parish church of Ormesby-in-Cleveland, of which the Rev. T. Irvin is the Vicar, has recently been rebuilt. Its restoration has disclosed many points of interest in the building. Three stained-glass windows have been given to the church, and a stone font and an organ.

Last week the Bishop of Winchester laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the St. Giles's infant and free schools, Waterloo-street, Camberwell. The schools have been in existence since 1829, and are now undergoing enlargement to accommodate 520 children.

On Wednesday the Bishop of London opened the new church of St. Stephen, at Cambridge Park, Twickenham, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Duchess of Teck on Oct. 28, 1874, in the presence of the Patriarch of Antioch and the Bishop of Jerusalem. The cost of the edifice is £8500, independently of the tower.

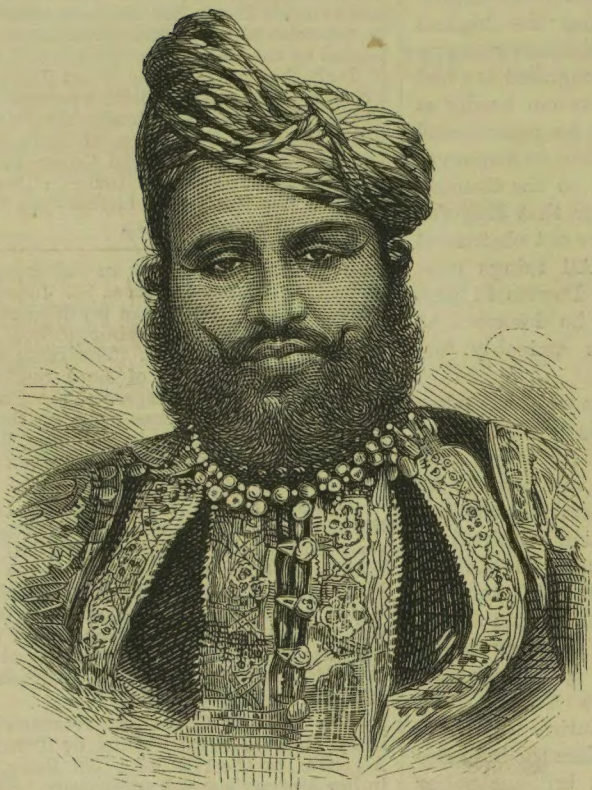
The curious wooden church of St. Catherine, Canvey Island, has been reconstructed. The district in question is a marsh reclaimed from the estuary of the Thames opposite Benfleet, and it contains about 3600 acres of rich grazing land. It was settled in the seventeenth century by a colony of Dutchmen, who built a church on the site of one that had existed before the Conquest; and the old materials have now been used, as far as possible, over again.

On Tuesday, being St. Andrew's Day, a special sermon was preached in Westminster Abbey by Dean Stanley, the subject of which was the duty and necessity for united action between the Established Church and Nonconformity. In the evening Dr. Moffatt addressed a large congregation in the nave on the subject of African missions.—The day was very generally observed throughout the country by Church of England congregations as a day of intercession on behalf of Christian missions in foreign lands.

A proposal to establish a number of free schools in different districts of Manchester occupied the attention of the Manchester School Board on Monday. After some discussion the question was referred to the general purposes committee.

The annual cattle show for Birmingham and the midland counties has been held at Bingley Hall. At a meeting of breeders of long-horn cattle, held in Bingley Hall on Monday, it was resolved to form a long-horn society, and to establish a long-horn herd-book that the pedigrees may be authenticated.

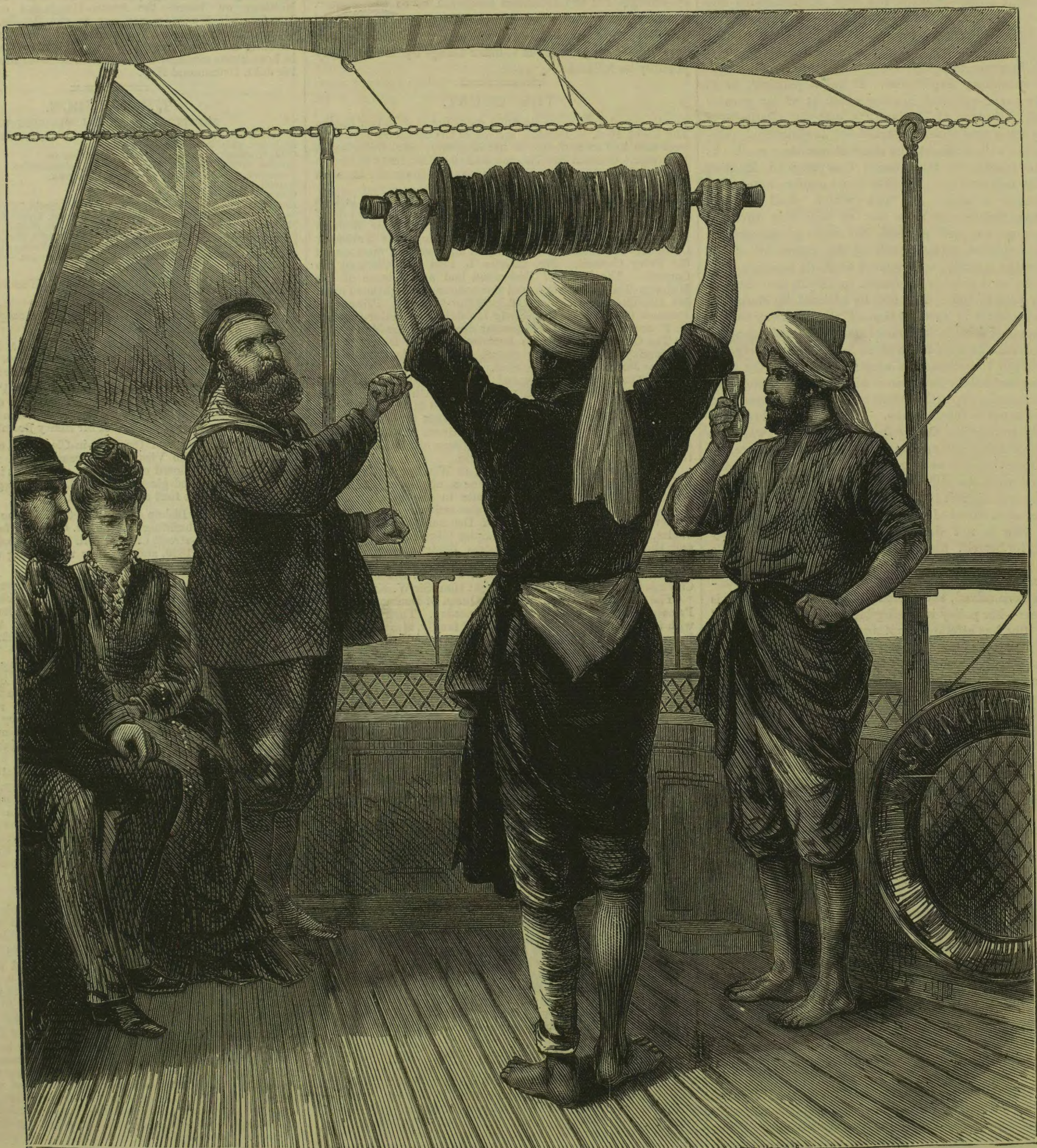
Mr. Malet, C.B., her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Rome, attended, on Monday, at Macclesfield, on behalf of the Foreign Office, to make inquiries as to the facts connected with the English silk trade which should guide this country in the negotiations with reference to the renewal of the Italian Treaty, which expires in June next. Mr. Brocklehurst, M.P., and some influential members of the Chamber met Mr. Malet; but, in the absence of any knowledge respecting the views of the Italian Government, the conversation was principally of a speculative character.



MOHUBUT KHANJEE, K.C.S.I., NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.



NAWAB SHARF-UL-UMRAH, K.C.S.I., AMIR-I-KABIR.



ON THE WAY TO INDIA: HEAVING THE LOG.



FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Dec. 2.

The unexpected purchase of the Khedive's Suez Canal shares by the British Government has caused no little sensation in the political world over here; and, although the newspapers affect to sneer at what they call "a new kind of conquest by mortgage," they are all, in the main, constrained to admit that the transaction is a veritable *coup de maître*. There is a very general impression, moreover, that, although France is not directly interested in the matter, French prestige has considerably suffered by our Cabinet's bold course of action; and hence a certain amount of ill-feeling towards "perfidious Albion." The very conciliatory circular which M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has issued, in which he declares that he greatly prefers having England with him than against him, is well calculated, however, to allay any feelings of jealousy that may have arisen; and, indeed, far from being detrimental to France, the joint working of the canal with French and English capital may, as he says, be eminently beneficial to both nations.

The fight over the electoral law has continued throughout the week at Versailles, and, after a confusing succession of speeches from celebrities and nonentities, article 14, which introduces the system of voting by districts, has been adopted by an overwhelming majority, much to the disgust of the Republicans, who have retaliated by once more evoking the spectre of the Dissolution. A proposition brought forward by M. Bardoux, calling upon the Chamber to separate within a brief delay, has been proclaimed "urgent," and there, consequently, is every prospect of the general elections taking place early in the coming spring.

M. Clémenceau, Radical, has been elected President of the Municipal Council.

On Saturday morning the funeral of Carpeaux, the only great sculptor the Second Empire produced, was solemnised with great pomp at the church of Autenil; and on the same day M. Schneider, formerly President of the Corps Législatif, and to the last one of the staunchest adherents of the Imperial régime, died from the effects of congestion of the brain, at his residence in Paris. On Tuesday he was buried at Le Creusot, of which vast establishment he had been the manager and part proprietor for two-and-forty years, endowing it with schools, hospitals, and asylums, and watching over the well being of its thousands of workmen with almost fatherly solicitude. Of the various Presidents of the Corps Législatif who succeeded each other under the Empire M. Schneider was the most popular, and he repeatedly distinguished himself by acts of liberalism.

Mlle. Virginie Déjazet, the *doyenne* of French actresses, who, in spite of her advanced age appeared last winter several times upon the stage as the youthful Prince de Conti and as Bérenger's girl Lisette, died yesterday, aged seventy-seven. Flattering though the fame of theatrical celebrities ordinarily is, that of Mlle. Déjazet, who charmed in succession three generations of playgoers, promises to be more durable, for she linked her name most closely with the progress of dramatic art in France.

The Paris press has nominated a delegation to interview the Government in reference to the new press bill, which does not find a single supporter, even among the most reactionary organs. The delegation intends to apply for full liberty of sale in the streets, and for the raising of the state of siege.

ITALY.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the preliminary estimates of the revenue for 1876 came on for discussion.

The Superior Council of Public Works, having deliberated upon the Tiber improvements question, has approved of the system of regulating the course of the river through the city, that measure being regarded as sufficient to protect Rome from inundations.

A great demonstration took place at Genoa, yesterday week, in honour of Signor Galliera, who has bestowed a vast sum upon the town for the construction of harbour works.

SPAIN.

Sunday being King Alfonso's birthday, congratulations from all parts of Spain were offered to his Majesty. Amongst the persons who attended the reception at the palace were several ex-Republican Generals. The Ministers held a Council, on Sunday, under the presidency of the King, at which it was decided that the decree convoking the Cortes should be published before Dec. 5. It was also resolved to modify the present composition of the Cabinet. Royal decrees have been issued granting an indemnity to the railway companies for losses caused by the Carlist war, and offering a general amnesty for various minor offences.

The bombardment of St. Sebastian was recommenced on Monday morning by the Carlist battery on Mount Santiago-mendi. Some persons were killed, but only slight damage was done to the town. After three days' continued fighting, Pampluna has been relieved by General Quesada, all the Carlist redoubts on Mount Oricain having been captured by the Royal troops, who drove out the twelve battalions by which they were defended. The victory is being followed up. An address issued by Don Carlos at Durango, calling upon his soldiers to act vigorously in repelling the renewed attack of the army of the north, has met with a very cold reception, his partisans leaning towards the hope of a peaceful settlement.

All fears of misunderstanding between the Governments of the United States and Spain are said to have been dissipated by a despatch just sent to Madrid from Washington, which is considered to be a highly satisfactory reply to the recent note of the Spanish Cabinet.

PORTUGAL.

Wednesday, being the anniversary of the declaration of Portuguese independence of the Spanish domination, was celebrated by public rejoicing throughout the country. The first stone of a monument to be erected to commemorate the restoration of the Portuguese Monarchy in 1640 was laid with great ceremony at Lisbon. The Minister of the Interior, Senor Rodrigues Sampaio, was present. The King attended a "Te Deum" in the cathedral. In the evening the theatres represented patriotic plays.

GERMANY.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Imperial Chancellor of Russia, has arrived at Berlin, and has had interviews with the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck.

The committee of the General Protestant Synod had an audience on Sunday with the Emperor, and his Majesty had a conference afterwards with Prince Bismarck.

The application of the German Public Prosecutor to indict Count Armin for treason as the probable author of the pamphlet recently published at Zurich, under the title of "Pro Nihilo," has been granted by the Senate of the High Court of State.

In Tuesday's sitting of the German Parliament a motion

in favour of allowing salaries to the members was adopted by a large majority.

DENMARK.

The King arrived at Copenhagen yesterday week, and was received by the Ministers and the civil and military authorities. The Crown Princess was also present with her children.

In submitting the Budget for 1876 to the Rigsdag, on Monday, the Minister of Finance announced his intention to propose, in consequence of the flourishing condition of the country, extraordinary expenditure for the army, navy, and fortifications, without the imposition of any new taxation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Minister of Commerce stated, yesterday week, that Austria will not again make a customs treaty with England. Only with Germany and France will tariff arrangements be made.

ROUMANIA.

Prince Charles, in opening the Roumanian Chambers, last Saturday, stated that, in the estimates for the next year, revenue and expenditure would be balanced without having to resort to fresh taxation; and that the relations with foreign Powers were very satisfactory. As to the events on the opposite side of the Danube, Roumania could only follow their course with great attention.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Prince Demeter Ghika was unanimously elected President, and the former Vice-Presidents were re-elected.

TURKEY.

Midhat Pacha, Minister of Justice, has tendered his resignation, which has not, however, been accepted by the Sultan. The resignation of the Ministers of Public Works and Instruction is also reported. The Grand Vizier has quite recovered from his late illness.

EGYPT.

It is confirmed that the Khedive has sold his shares in the Suez Canal Company to our Government for £4,000,000. The Egyptian Government is to pay 5 per cent on the purchase money, during the period of nineteen years, for which the dividends on the shares have been already hypothecated. M. de Lesseps has published a circular, addressed to the agents of the Suez Canal Company, with a view to allay any anxiety felt by the shareholders in regard to the action of the English Government. The position now taken by England he considers to be only that which it was his intention and desire to see it take at the outset of the undertaking. He therefore regards the union of French and English capital about to be effected as in the highest degree fortunate and satisfactory. The comments called forth at home and abroad by the action of our Government are, on the whole, decidedly favourable.

The Right Honourable Stephen Cave, M.P., Paymaster-General, has been deputed by her Majesty's Government to proceed to Egypt to confer with the Khedive on the subject of his request for advice on financial matters.

Dr. Percy Badger has received the following telegram from the Sultan of Zanzibar:—"Tell English people Egyptians, with four ships and 400 soldiers and guns, have without notice seized and occupied north of Zanzibar dominions, taken down my flag at Bräwa and Kismayo, seized the forts, and disarmed my troops." But no intelligence has been received in official quarters at Cairo confirming of this news.

Regarding a recent defeat of Egyptian troops by the Abyssinians the Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—"Advices from Massowa announce that the Egyptian troops who were surprised by the Abyssinians fought desperately. They, however, were almost annihilated, leaving seventeen officers and 1200 men dead on the field. Arakel Bey, Colonel Arendrup, and Count Zichy are among the killed. A fresh expedition has been ordered from Egypt."

AMERICA.

President Grant's message will, according to a Philadelphia telegram to the *Times*, contain no recommendation to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents or to recognise Cuban independence.

A rigid prosecution of all persons implicated in the "whisky frauds" is urged in a letter written by Mr. Bristowe, Secretary of the United States Treasury.

CANADA.

At the St. Andrew's banquet held at Ottawa, on Wednesday, Mr. Mackenzie, in answer to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, said:—"No hands are now raised for the severance of the colonies from Great Britain. No one occupying an important position dares advocate the severance of Canada from the Empire."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Parliament opened on Nov. 10. In his speech the Governor announced that Lord Carnarvon's despatch would be laid before the House, with the minute and memorandum of the Ministry. Mr. Molteno then moved a resolution in opposition to the proposed Conference, and the Assembly adjourned until the 12th.

CHINA.

Sir T. Wade, the British Minister, has returned from Shanghai to Peking. A traveller arrived from Yunnan reports that on his return journey he met Mr. Grosvenor's mission, and warned the party that large bodies of troops were massed near Yunnan, and that resistance to investigation might be expected.

THE MALAY PENINSULA.

General Colborne, with the troops from Hong-Kong, has arrived at Perak. The Government of the Straits Settlements has issued what is described as a pacific proclamation. Hostilities are suspended pending the chiefs' answer and the arrival of reinforcements from India; but the British war vessels are blockading the coast, and the Malays are reported to be enduring great privations.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Moulmein, dated Nov. 30, in which we read:—"The Indian troops arrived at Penang on the 26th, and marched through Larut to Quallakangza, meeting the Perak force. Sultan Ismail probably will prove friendly. The General leaves with the Perak force for Quallakangza. On the 28th the Governor of the Straits Settlement left Perak. He remains at Penang."

The Queen has bestowed a Civil List pension of £75 a year on each of the three younger children of the late Mr. J. W. W. Birch, British Resident at the Court of Perak; and it is understood that the Secretary of State for the Colonies will make provision for the eldest son in the colonial service.

A new Turkish weekly periodical, devoted to humour, literature, and art, the *Revue de Péra*, has made its first appearance.

The Agent-General of New Zealand informs us of the arrival in New Zealand of the following vessels, which carried emigrants for the Government of that colony:—Zealandia, Auckland, Herschell, Howrah, and Matura.

Notice has been given by the Government of India of its intention to join the International Postal Union. A conference is accordingly to be held next January of the postal administrations concerned.

The French papers report that a young lady, daughter of M. Benoist, principal of the school of Fontenay-le-Comte (Vendée), has just passed a brilliant examination for the degree of bachelor of letters at the University of Poitiers. Among twenty-two candidates she obtained the first places for French dissertation and for Latin composition, and the second for Latin translation. She was warmly congratulated by the Dean. An elder sister has already obtained similar honours.

The following notice has been issued from the General Post Office:—"In future letters for passengers on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail-packets sailing from Brindisi for Alexandria, provided they be directed to the care of the commanders of those packets and be registered, may be posted in any part of the United Kingdom up to the time at which registered letters for the East Indies, &c., intended for transmission by the same packets are received, and they will be delivered on board the packets at Brindisi. The letters should be directed thus:—('Here name of addressee), on board the mail-packet —, care of the commander, Brindisi.'"

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following competitions and presentations of prizes took place last week:—

The 37th Middlesex competed at Wormwood-scrubbs, on Monday, for the commanding officer's battalion challenge cup, and the highest scorers were:—Sergeant Lindley, Sergeant H. Paish, Corporal Mumby, and Colour-Sergeant Allardye.

Private Abrahams was successful at Wormwood-scrubbs, on Tuesday, in a competition for the champion challenge badge of B company 36th Middlesex.

The 26th Middlesex (Custom House) mustered in large numbers at Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving, at Mrs. Kennard's hand, the prizes won during the past season. Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, who was in command, congratulated the regiment on its efficiency, which had increased from 579 in 1873 to 675 in 1875. Seventeen officers and thirty-eight sergeants had received certificates of proficiency. One hundred men had also attended the autumn manoeuvres. The most successful shot was Private Palmer, who took six prizes, in addition to the regimental challenge cup. Private Silver, Lieutenant Chieslie, and Sergeant White were also amongst the principal winners. The remainder of the evening was then given over to dancing to the band of the regiment, under the direction of Mr. Woodman.

The cadets of the London Brigade had their annual competition on Wednesday for prizes at the range at Rainham. The prizes were won as follows:—A (City of London School) Company: 100 yards—Lance-Corporal Sayer, 1; Corporal Withers, 2; 150 yards—Private Bontor, 1; Sergeant Smith, 2. B (University College School) Company: 100 yards, Private Cottle, 150 yards, Private Hubbard; Hooper cup, Private Hubbard. C Company: Private Brading, 1; Sergeant Becker Caarten, 2; Private Brading, 3; Sergeant Becker Caarten, 4; Sergeant Woodford, 5. The prizes given by Messrs. Silver, Farringdon Within Ward company, and Private Denney (London Rifle Brigade) were also won by Private Brading.

At the Ilford range the G company of the Tower Hamlets Brigade held their annual prize competition. The following were the principal scorers: Lance-Corporal N. Arle, Sergeant Hughes, Corporal J. C. Arle, Lance-Corporal Brookes, Private Pearce, and Sergeant C. Arle.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Robert Carden, Alderman and Sheriff Knight, and other representatives of the Corporation of London were present, last Saturday, at the annual distribution of prizes to the London Rifle Brigade, at the Crystal Palace. Colonel Hayter, M.P., said that the brigade had now an enrolled strength of 722, of whom 607 were efficient, as against 604 last year; and the corps had earned £1110.

At the head-quarters of the 6th Hants, the prizes won by the members at the recent competition at Brown-down were presented by Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B.

At the Bootham Stray range, near York, the 1st (Royal) Dragons and the 3rd West York Artillery fired their return match. Eight men a side competed, and the regulars were victorious, scoring 190 points against 154.

Dr. John Charles Bucknill, Chancery Visitor of Lunatics, has resigned that office, owing to failure of health.

Alderman Boag, a Conservative, was on Monday elected Mayor of Belfast; and on Wednesday Dr. Owen, a Conservative Protestant, was unanimously chosen Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Alderman Penrose, a Liberal, Mayor of Cork.

The number of private bills for which application is to be made to Parliament next Session, for the construction of railways, tramways, harbours, and other public works, is 127, as compared with 122 last year.

The petitions of the Corporation and inhabitants of the town and borough of Conway praying that a charter of incorporation may be granted to that town have been referred to a Committee of Privy Council, by whom they will be taken into consideration on Jan. 7 next.

The *Cork* distiller, has contributed £20,000; Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Beamish and Crawford, £10,000; Lord Egmont, £1000; and that the Dean of Cork has undertaken to collect £7000, towards completing the Protestant cathedral of St. Finn Barr, Cork. The cathedral has already cost upwards of £42,000. It has been open five years in an incomplete condition.

A Scotch paper states that there are already three persons in the field claiming to be heirs of the old man named Stratton, who left Kirkcaldy about thirty years ago for America, where he amassed £30,000. One of these represents himself to be a brother of the deceased, the second is supposed to be a cousin, and the third claiming relationship is a woman residing near Aberdeen. A woman living at Glasgow, who represents herself to be Stratton's wife, has also put forward her claim.

The tercentenary of the Kendal Corporation was celebrated on Tuesday in a most effective manner. In the morning 2000 school children sang the National Anthem in the Market-place, after which they were each presented by the Mayor with a medal commemorating the occasion; at one o'clock a procession went through the principal streets to the Higher Beast Banks, where some memorial trees were planted; at four o'clock the Mayor and Corporation dined at the Townhall; and at night there were an illumination and a display of fireworks.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has made a very successful visit to Belfast, where he has been presented with addresses from the Town Council and Queen's College. In reply to the former he expressed his surprise at the difference between Belfast and other parts of Ireland, adding that if all portions of the country were not as prosperous as Belfast it was not the fault of the laws under which the whole of Ireland was governed. The right hon. baronet also attended a meeting of working men.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. L. S. Forbes Winslow has been appointed to the chair of Psychological Medicine at Charing-cross Hospital.

The late Mr. Wynn Ellis has bequeathed £2000 to the Boys' Home in Regent's Park-road, and £2000 to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square.

The official year of the Institution of Civil Engineers, which ended on Tuesday, has witnessed a steady and progressive increase in the number of members.

A valuable present of plate has been made by the guardians of the City of London Union to their chairman, Mr. James Abbiss, in recognition of twenty-one years' service.

Alderman Sir F. Truscott was, on Thursday afternoon, elected by the Court of Common Council to fill the vacancy in the representation of the City at the Metropolitan Board of Works caused by the resignation of Mr. Aldermen Sydney.

Messrs. Holms and Fawcett, the members for Hackney, met their constituents, on Tuesday evening, at the Shoreditch Townhall—Sir Charles Reed presiding. Some disturbance was created in the meeting by certain supporters of "Sir Roger;" but the proceedings closed with a vote of confidence in the honourable members.

A new poultry market in Smithfield, of which an engraving has been given in this Paper, was opened on Tuesday, by the Lord Mayor. The building has cost nearly a quarter of a million sterling. After the ceremony his Lordship, the sheriffs, and more than 250 gentlemen partook of luncheon at the Cannon-street Hotel.

The Vasco da Gama, an ironclad corvette, built for the King of Portugal, was launched on Thursday from the dockyard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall. She is specially designed to protect the entrance of Lisbon harbour. Miss Rolt, a daughter of one of the directors of the company, christened the vessel.

Mr. G. Taverner Miller has been elected without opposition a member of the London School Board for the Westminster division, in succession to Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.; and the seat in the Finsbury division, vacant by the death of Mr. Tabrum, has been filled up by the return of the Rev. Mark Wilks, Congregational minister, over four opponents.

The Earl of Rosebery presided, on Tuesday, at the 211th anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation. Among the speakers were the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., Captain Drummond, and Professor Erasmus Wilson. The subscription-list, which included 100 guineas from the Queen and 100 guineas from the chairman, exceeded £2000.

On Monday evening the Royal Geographical Society held a meeting—Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson in the chair. A paper on Mr. Stanley's Exploration of Lake Victoria Nyanza was read by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Grant. The reading of this paper was followed by an interesting discussion, in which Sir Samuel Baker, Captain Burton, and others took part.

It is announced that Columbia Market will be reopened on the 15th inst., under the direction of the Great Eastern, Great Northern, and Midland Railway Companies. The market committee (who are the general managers of the companies named) have undertaken the direction of the market by the desire of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, with a view to accomplishing the original purpose—namely, the improvement of the medium of food supply to the poorer classes in the east end of London.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers last week was 84,456, of whom 35,483 were in workhouses and 48,973 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures showed a decrease of 8326, 18,156, and 24,377 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 502, of whom 355 were men, 114 women, and 33 children under sixteen.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, held on Tuesday, at the Guildhall, authority was given to the finance and improvement committee to deal with twenty sites within the City, mentioned in the report of the medical officer of health as coming within the operation of the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act. Mr. Bedford remarked that to remove these as is to be done in the case of Holiday-yard would cost £600,000, and similarly to deal with the same kind of places throughout the metropolis £4,000,000.

At the anniversary meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society, held, on Tuesday, at Burlington House, the officers and council for the ensuing year were elected, and the medals in the gift of the society were presented as follows: The Copley Medal to Professor A. W. Hofmann, F.R.S., of Berlin, for his numerous contributions to the science of chemistry; a Royal Medal to Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., distinguished for his chemical and physical researches; a Royal Medal to Dr. Thomas Oldham, F.R.S., for his long and important services to the science of geology.

There were 2303 births and 1504 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 34, and the deaths 198, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 54 from measles, 120 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 55 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, 14 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the six previous weeks had steadily increased from 194 to 371, were 374 last week, and were 73 below the corrected average weekly number; 218 resulted from bronchitis and 108 from pneumonia, differing but slightly from the numbers returned in the previous week. In Greater London 2790 births and 1765 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 34.6 and 21.9 per 1000 of the population. In the outer ring the death-rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was 17.9 and 2.7 per 1000 respectively against 22.8 and 4.2 in inner London.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has issued an address to the electors of Horsham resigning his seat for that borough on his appointment as Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, in the room of the late Sir James Hill.

Monumental slabs have been placed in the garrison church at Aldershot to the memory of the late General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, who commanded the division for about four years, and the late Colonel Nixon, of the Rifle Brigade.—Prince Louis Napoleon has presented to the officers' mess of the Royal Artillery at Aldershot several statuettes of French artillerymen, mounted and dismounted; one of a Zouave, and one of a Cuirassier, as a souvenir of the time when he was a member of the mess and undergoing a course of training with the G battery. He was also frequently a guest of Colonel Macleod and the officers of the 21st Hussars, in commemoration of which he has presented to the officers' mess of that regiment a magnificent claret-mug.

NEW BOOKS.

M. Paul Lacroix, otherwise and perhaps better known as Bibliophile Jacob, once more presents the public, through the medium of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, publishers, with a really magnificent volume, entitled *The Eighteenth Century; its Institutions, Customs, and Costumes: France, 1700—1789*, in which instructive and interesting information, invested with a vast amount of historical importance, is combined with the spectacular delight and assistance of numerous, not to say innumerable, illustrations, large and small, finely executed, coloured and uncoloured, gorgeous and sober, gay and grave, based upon the productions of the caricaturist as well as upon the more dignified works of severer artists. And should anybody be appalled at the size of the volume, and at the size and number of the pages, let the apprehensive soul be reassured by a hasty glance at the type, which is of corresponding magnitude, and may be devoured by a hungry eye at a prodigious rate per second. Besides, the volume being not only a thing of beauty but also a treasury of pleasant, useful, varied knowledge, deserves to be kept as a joy for ever, not rapidly perused and then relegated to the regions of oblivion, and to be dipped into from time to time, as the desirability of reference becomes apparent, or as curiosity prompts, or as pleasure dictates, or as occasion suggests. Of chromolithographs there are said to be twenty-one, and of wood engravings there are said to be as many as 351; whoever, being of a suspicious nature, feels inclined to doubt the statement, has only to obtain the book and ply a little arithmetic; but ordinary persons, after a glance at the pages, will probably be astonished to learn that the number of engravings is not even greater. No pudding was ever more full, apparently, of plums. The subjects, treated lecture-wise and vividly illustrated by means of pictorial accessories, are arranged in the following order: the King and the Court, the nobility, the bourgeoisie, the people, the army and navy, the clergy, the Parliaments, finance, commerce, education, charity, justice and the police, the aspects of Paris, the fête-days and the amusements of Paris, the kitchen and the table, the theatres, society, travel, dress and fashions. It would, of course, have been impracticable, if not impossible, to treat every subject or any particular subject at full and exhaustive length, but it may be confidently asserted that in every case there will be found a great deal of which the majority of readers have been hitherto ignorant and of which the minority will be glad to be reminded. At the same time, mention is conveniently made of authorities which may be consulted by those whose appetite may have grown by what it will have fed upon. But, after all, it is for the engravings that the volume is chiefly valuable, and they are of almost every kind that the most ingenious and fertile mind can conceive, from the grand to the ridiculous, from the representation of a fine public building to the similitude of a lady's fantastically-constructed back hair. If it were fair, under the circumstances, to ask for more where so much has been freely bestowed, the additional boon would be an index.

Some few years ago it was thought that an unusual feat had been performed if one had seen the sun rise on the Right, but nowadays he is but a poor traveller who has not observed how that daily recurring phenomenon appears from the summit of the pyramid of Cheops under circumstances similar to those described in *Arabian Nights*; or, *The Land of the "Arabian Nights"*, by William Perry Fogg, A.M. (Sampson Low and Co.), a work introduced by a few prefatory remarks written by Mr. Bayard Taylor, who seems to have had little more to say than that no introduction whatever was required. Mr. Taylor's opinion is likely to be generally indorsed; for the book is a pleasant, chatty book enough, written in a pleasant spirit, though earnest persons may make objection to a prevalent flippancy of tone and to the American habit of advertising, as it were, all sorts of persons by their names and publicly patting them on the back for doing their duty, in the author's opinion, in a satisfactory manner, and for treating him individually with as much care and attention as if he were a pasha of innumerable tails. It may be thought also that, considering how long the schoolmaster has been abroad and how customary it is to mention in the most elementary works that Marseilles was founded by the Phœnicians, there was no necessity to refer to the subject at all, especially if the foundation were to be attributed to the Phœnicians, as it is at p. 24. A similar observation will apply to the flourish of historical trumpets, and the display of recondite erudition with which the name of many an ancient but well-known place is almost invariably accompanied, as if the author were under the impression that he was telling the world something not generally known, when the world would probably have been better pleased if he had confined himself to describing what he himself saw and experienced in the old spots at the present day without any intermixture of what he has merely read up in books with which his readers are probably quite as well acquainted as he is himself. A little exasperation, moreover, may be occasioned by the American style of spelling, which is very often as a red rag to John Bull; but, in palliation of that, it should be stated that the book was originally intended for the American market, where words are habitually exposed for sale in a fantastic form, and with a short allowance of letters, even like a fowl whereof the liver and gizzard have been omitted in the trussing. The same fact may possibly account for the superfluous and stale information to which allusion has been made, for the author leads us to infer that his countrymen are, as a rule, in a more benighted state than Europeans as regards both communicated and personally acquired knowledge of what he is pleased to term the Orient. As the author, moreover, shows symptoms of belonging to the class of educated and cultivated, but at the same time smart and go-ahead, Yankees, it will be readily believed that he is not the sort of man to be credulous of what he hears or sees—at Jerusalem, for instance—in the way of traditional sites, holy relics, and miraculous objects, and that he speaks out his mind frankly about things and persons. A taste of the latter quality is soon vouchsafed at p. 41, where he bluntly proclaims that "the Khedive was very much dissatisfied with the results of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition into Central Africa. . . . That famous traveller, instead of pursuing a conciliatory course, defeated the interior Africans in several hard fights, where, of course, the repeating rifle was more than a match for clubs and spears. At last, when he could penetrate no farther on account of the overwhelming numbers that opposed him, he returned down the Nile, having accomplished nothing of importance in the way of geographical discovery, and leaving the tribes behind him greatly exasperated against the Egyptian Government." The author covered a vast quantity of ground, saw men and cities, and describes everything with artless ease and freedom, and with an amusingly garrulous outpouring of petty details, which—as, indeed, may be said of the whole book—are likely to interest and entertain whosoever is moved by the spirit of the mere tourist rather than the severer beings in whom is the spirit of serious travel and studious investigation. The pages are enlivened, and in many instances adorned and enriched, by a multitude of illustrations, full-page as well as initial. "The full-page illustrations," says the author, "are from original photographs, of which, I believe, no other copies have been taken. They are, therefore, unique." And "the small

illustrations are all from original drawings, from the pencil of a well-known American artist; and the author can certify to their correctness and excellence, both in design and execution." After such unimpeachable testimony, it were presumptuous to hint that, even if the execution be always unexceptionable, the tone, like that of the text, will infallibly offend the taste of many who look with reverence upon what is grand and antique, and cannot bear to see it vulgarised, as may appear to be the case with the pyramid of Cheops, p. 68, by a mixture of matter-of-fact and caricature. However, the book is certainly amusing and readable, and is calculated to be of service to those who would follow in the author's steps, and of great interest, from the retrospective and comparative point of view, to those to whom his pages will recall the pleasures of memory.

A decided improvement may be noticed, with satisfaction, in the character of the more recent stories of social and domestic life. They deal less freely in crime and heinous kinds of vice than the novels which were popular some years ago. Honest wives and maidenly girls are now permitted once more to be as interesting to the reader as they deserve to be. *Phœbe of Plathwaite* is one of these brave, good, and lovable women. She is Phœbe Vance at first, latterly Phœbe Græme; and we thank "M. L. J.," the authoress of three volumes published by Tinsley Brothers, for telling us so much of this Phœbe's life in the homely dales of Cumberland. It is a wholesome, cordial, encouraging tale of pure affections, of virtuous endeavours, and of moral trials faithfully endured. The situation of Mary Fothergill, who finds in Phœbe a sincere and sisterly friend, is perhaps still more interesting than that of the heroine. From what takes place between them, it is undeniably proved that a woman after all, *can* keep a secret, and that she can also make a good use of her knowledge of it; but this we, indeed, were never inclined to doubt.

Another story of good and firm moral tone, with ample sympathetic and dramatic interest, is Miss Bramston's *Ralph and Bruno* (two volumes, Macmillan and Co.). The character of Bruno Noel is brought out in strong relief. He is a young man partially of French birth, and of French education, but with an innate capacity of noble sentiment, and, what is much better, of nobly disinterested action. There are, we believe, not a few such young Frenchmen at the present day; and more than one of those among them, who were so far misled by false social philosophy as to fight for the Paris Commune in 1871, may still have been permitted, like this Bruno, to come within the reach of a perfect atonement by the reception of a true Christian faith. He is, nevertheless, doomed to expiate, like many others, by the execution of a court-martial sentence, the crimes of that mad and desperate faction to which he had committed himself in the darkest hour of his country's recent history; and yet we feel that he is scarcely less worthy to be esteemed a martyr than his friend the young priest, Hervé Regnier, who was one of those put to death by order of the Commune. Their contrasted mental attitude, with their equal fidelity to convictions of right and duty, but with the final experience of truth in the inspirations of religious faith, is presented so forcibly to the reader's view as to surpass the ordinary interest of a domestic story. But there is a substantial plot besides, of the kind more usually met with in our novels, with a maiden to love and to be lost or won, an inheritance to be enjoyed or foregone, and the secret of a birthright to be revealed at the crisis of a life.

Novels, as pictures of modern society, of individual character, and of the manners of the educated class, are less acceptable to certain middle-aged or elderly readers, especially of the masculine sex, than books of personal recollections. In these autobiographical memoirs, where the author is not an egotist but a candid and kindly reporter of his friends' doings and sayings, one may enjoy that same pleasure of contemplating the lively human world at a safe distance, which is sought in fictitious tales or plays on the stage. Every such book, when dictated by a spirit of discretion, charity, and good humour, seems deserving of the more serious attention because it helps to preserve the remembrance of worthy or agreeable persons, of social customs that once found acceptance, and topics of conversation that used to please and do no harm. Mr. Mark Boyd, a gentleman who has lived long enough to know a vast deal of life, but whose experiences have not yet spoiled a genial temper, now produces his second volume of the kind above described. His first, called "Reminiscences of Fifty Years," was duly commended by us at the time of its publication; and the present collection of *Social Gleanings*, issued by Messrs. Longman, will gratify those who are like-minded, and who feel a healthy interest in the welfare and behaviour of their neighbours. It consists of some 250 anecdotes concerning real people, frequently persons of rank, talent, or distinction, who have lived in Mr. Boyd's own time, and of whom he has learned, either by direct intercourse or by talking with those admitted to their acquaintance, more than was known to the public of their day. But many of these anecdotes do not amount to more than amusing traits of humour, curiosities of individual habit or caprice, and happy strokes of wit or laughable mistakes, which may be innocently told in print. The author has dedicated this volume to the memory of the late Dean Ramsay, whose delightful "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character" form perhaps the best model for a collection of the kind.

The remarks we have just made upon this class of books will apply not less suitably to the last work of Lord William Lennox, the two volumes entitled *Celebrities I Have Known* (Hurst and Blackett). His Lordship, as a writer and occasional lecturer of agreeable style and address, has long since gained the favourable attention of his countrymen. They are well aware that he has much entertaining matter in store for them, derived from his lengthened and varied experience of camps and courts, of clubs and drawing-rooms, of the hunting-field, the shooting-preserve, the racecourse, and the sociable haunts of literary men, of artists, actors, and all the wits about town. Lord William's new budget of recollections, as might be inferred from its title, is chiefly biographical and treats wholly of contemporary subjects. These are diversely classified, as monarchs—namely, George IV., William IV., Louis XVIII., and Napoleon III.; as warriors, the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Anglesey; as wits, like Theodore Hook, with some theatrical performers; as dandies, not omitting the immortal Brummel; and as sportsmen, here including the late Lord George Bentinck and the late Earl of Derby. It is sufficient for us to give the names of personages so generally known, for we have no call to assure the reader that Lord William Lennox has been in a position to gather much characteristic information about them.

Earl Cowper, who inherited extensive estates in and around the town of Melbourne, Derbyshire, from the late Lady Palmerston, has given instructions to his agent to announce that, taking into consideration the extremely wet and unfavourable season, a return of 10 per cent will be made upon their respective rents for the current year.



MURDER OF COMMODORE GOODENOUGH, R.N., IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.
(FROM A SKETCH TAKEN ON THE SPOT BY LIEUTENANT HARRISON, R.M., OF H.M.S. PEARL.)



THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS: THE PANDORA BEATING UP FOR CAREY ISLANDS.

FINE ARTS.

THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

This society's Winter Exhibition of "Sketches and Studies"—so called, though a large proportion of the works consists, as usual, of finished drawings—suffers manifestly from the loss by death of such valuable members as Messrs. F. Walker and G. J. Pinwell, and, quite recently, Mr. A. Boyd Houghton, known chiefly as an excellent illustrator for the wood-engraver, but who had also made his mark with remarkably original designs through the media both of water colours and oil. On this occasion also there is a more than ordinarily long list of absentees among the living members, including Messrs. Dobson, Boyce, Palmer, A. Tadema, Lundgren, A. Frapp, Holman Hunt, and Prescott Hewett, the distinguished amateur whose works have fairly taken rank among those of professionals.

We say that the exhibition suffers from the recent death of some members; but we have to partially correct the observation as regards Mr. Pinwell, for a series of his studies covers an entire screen. It is not, however, in these preliminary works that the artist's merit is conspicuous. It was when Mr. Pinwell carried his work farther, when he proceeded to finish the faces and figures, more or less, that the exquisite qualities of his art became apparent in isolated parts, though seldom, if ever, was the drawing as a whole carried to completion. Among the artist's finished drawings the most complete and most important is the mediæval composition of many figures representing a quack selling "The Elixir of Love;" and the study here evinces corresponding care. Other well-remembered subjects are recalled in "A Seat in St. James's Park," "The Pied Piper;" and these, with the "Strolling Players," "The Old Clock," and "Lovers by the Sea," are comparatively advanced. The slighter sketches and studies are interesting, however, as affording a clear insight into the painter's method, and, we must add, into the causes of some deficiencies in his finished works. It was his habit, it seems, to lay in his subject with washes of yellow and hot colour, which could scarcely fail to vitiate the eye, and which, when only partially worked upon with body colour (as they were) necessarily led to a somewhat discordant and feverish effect. In the preliminary stages, too, we find facial characteristics so much exaggerated that something of the same defect could hardly be expected to entirely disappear in the finishing.

Mrs. Allingham, better known, perhaps, as Miss Paterson, confirms the favourable impression made on her début last summer in several small works, both figure and landscape. Three studies of "Cottage Children" (353), evidently conscious of posing for their portraits, are particularly charming in their rustic naïveté. Tiny as these are, we have hardly seen anything so purely childlike since Reynolds and Gainsborough. The technique here, as likewise in "Peeling Potatoes" (352), has much of the refinement of the late F. Walker. The small portrait of "T. Carlyle" (377), seated with a book in his Chelsea garden, and a long Dutch clay pipe by his side, is scarcely so felicitous. Other new members are somewhat disappointing. Mr. Brewtall has a semi-classical, allegorical group, treated in a curiously old-fashioned manner, called "Crabbed Age and Youth" (227), the accompanying lines from Shakespeare being quite necessary to indicate the artist's meaning. The draughtsmanship, especially of the left arm of the female figure, is obviously defective. Mr. R. W. Macbeth's buxom lass engaged at "Osier Peeling" (289) is a little forced and ultra-positive. Mr. H. Clarence White is, we fear, falling into a confirmed mannerism of streaky blues in contrast with sullied warm tints, and in the "Gipsy Camp" (120), particularly, we miss the poetic sentiment of some previous works. Mr. A. H. Marsh has exhibited more novel subjects and better workmanship than are to be found in his "Politician" (335)—a blacksmith reading a newspaper. Mr. W. Duncan may be advised that in romantic subjects the public will look for a finer sense of beauty, with more truth and finesse than are evinced in "The Lovers' Walk" (216) and "Cinderella" (155). In a rather large sketch of "Kabyle Women Working on the Housetops at Blidah, Algiers" (249), Mr. J. W. North has apparently been aiming at greater breadth; but in the present state of the work the tones are too softly sweet, or, so to speak, soddened.

Some of the lately elected members have, on the other hand, made a decided advance. Miss Clara Montaba's contributions testify to an original colourist faculty, command of effect, and a daring vigour of handling that is as far removed as possible from feminine weakness. She has, besides, a quick eye for the impressive and picturesque. See her representation (250) of a barge passing under Blackfriars railway bridge, the giant columns of this and the neighbouring bridge telling with grandiose emphasis in the clear light of early morning. See also the Thames-side view called "Mudlarks" (292), where, owing to the skilful management of the sky effect and composition of the masses and colours, an effective picture is made out of a few sails, the cranes and fronts of one or two ware-houses, and some steps descending to the river. Mr. W. M. Hale's unobtrusive works deserve, for their increasing beauty and delicacy, to be sought out by the visitor. "Swansea Bay" (129) is remarkably tender and harmonious; and the "Sketch from a Window in Venice" (129) is, so far as it goes, beautiful in colour and perfect in drawing. Mr. A. Goodwin's execution is more solid than of late, and he takes a firmer grip of his subject in "Water Meadows, Winchester" (83), and "Work among the Bluebells" (62).

In turning to the contributions of the members of longer standing, little more will be expected than an inventory of the principal works by which they are represented, so familiar will every lover of water colours be with characteristics which success so generally renders of constant recurrence. Who will not know what to expect in such subjects as "Reconnoitring" (11), "Prisoners of War" (381), "Prince Henry and Falstaff" (51), and a drawing of the braggart Constable of France inciting the serried ranks of French chivalry to the charge at Agincourt, in the words of Shakespeare's "King Henry V.," "Hark, how our steeds for present service neigh," (185)—all by Sir John Gilbert? Suffice to say that, in the last especially, Sir John is as exuberantly picturesque in arrangement and as spirited in execution as ever. A Bedawee head (19) and other studies of Oriental figures and architecture, by Carl Haag, are, needless to say, remarkable for their vigorous and vivid rendering of the blinding effects of Eastern sunlight. A sketch of a group of children "By the Seashore" (357), by Mr. Topham, will be recognised at once by the unvarying graceful type and charm of colour. Mr. George Frapp's Thames and other views have their usual placid sweetness and truth; and Mr. E. Duncan, who breaks new ground with a series of sketches from South Wales, exhibits his customary quiet mastery. Mr. F. Taylor's hunters, huntsmen, and hounds are sketches in the best sense of the word, but the dashing brushwork is not always supported by accurate draughtsmanship. Mr. Dodgson displays his ability as a colourist in "Ruins on the Beach, Oystermouth" (110), and in views on the Cumberland moors, with less of his wonted speckled texture. Mr. E. A. Goodall

approaches near his brother the Academician in the "Subsidence of the Nile" (28), and other works. Mr. T. Danby, in various views, chiefly Welsh, slightly but artistically treated; Mr. Davidson, in many unpretending English landscapes; Mr. Brierly, in numerous marine pieces; Mr. Basil Bradley, in "Calves" (236) and other animal subjects; Mr. Brittan Willis, in small cattle-pieces; Mr. H. S. Marks, in ornithological studies and landscape bits; Mr. Naftel, in Welsh scenes; together with Messrs. T. M. Richardson, J. W. Whittaker, J. J. Jenkins, T. R. Lamont, and other well-known members, put in an appearance, which does not discredit, if it will not enhance, their reputation.

A few old favourites, however, appear to us to have surpassed themselves—notably Mr. Birket Foster, in a "Study of Sea" (105), where the assault of angry billows on a rocky coast, the curve and topping fall of the incoming breakers, and the slipping off of the spent waves from the table-like boulders are very truly and vigorously rendered. The execution, moreover, is manly, well understood, and expressive—that is to say, quite free from the dotted mannerism, always petty however pretty, of the artist's landscapes; as, for instance, the "Woodland Scene" (159). Finer in colour than any recent work, so far as we remember, is Mr. S. Read's highly-finished view of the interior of "Vienna Cathedral" (271), looking towards the low-arched western entrance—the opposite direction to that of the important drawing exhibited by this artist a few years back. Among other works by Mr. Read is a striking drawing of the precipitous cliffs "At Holburn Head, on the Pentland Firth" (232), with a singular square aperture between the cliffs. Mr. E. K. Johnson's "Anxious Mother" (32) is the best work we have seen from his hand. A charming young lady or half-rustic girl in white muslin is fondling some newly-hatched chickens, whilst the hen, the "anxious mother," keeps close at her side. "Which Hand Will You Have?" (172), a garden scene with two young ladies, is almost equally happy. Mr. Johnson's execution in these highly-finished drawings (for they are neither "studies" nor "sketches") is exceedingly careful and precise—indeed, a little too uniformly neat. Mr. J. D. Watson is a large contributor of figure-subjects in combination with landscape, varying widely as to date, and ranging from such a homely incident as "The Widow's Help" (83)—a poor woman feeding a sow and litter—to the romantic situation of "A Dangerous Position" (119)—a gallant of the last century helping a damsel over a narrow stepping-stone across a brooklet, and the pretty pair of fifteenth-century lovers in No. 366. Several of these contributions have considerable merit, and for the most part they are free from the blackness of some preceding works. The small studies by Mr. A. W. Hunt, among which we may name "Yorkshire Dales" (351), "Yewdale Cottages" (116), and "Dunstanborough Castle," have the artist's characteristic refinement, and in some instances impressiveness; but occasionally there is a certain over-sensitiveness of treatment verging on rapidity, and what is technically known as "wooliness." Mr. C. Smith has not for many a day exhibited so noteworthy a drawing as "Barnard Castle" (282). The subject is "treated" rather freely, but with nothing like the license Turner indulged in, and the sky effect is specious rather than sound; still, as a whole, the drawing is very taking and pleasant. Lastly, Mr. F. Powell's "Loch Seavaig" (176) is excellent in its colour arrangement; but the "Study" (156), of open sea, is less satisfactory than preceding works of the kind: the wave forms are too hard and sharp, and therefore immobile.

The private view of the Winter Exhibitions at the Galleries of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and the Society of British Artists take place to-day (Saturday). Both exhibitions open to the public on Monday next.

The head of the statue of the Prince Consort, for the Memorial in Hyde Park, has been fixed in its place.

Mr. Andrew MacCallum has received the Queen's commands to paint three pictures of scenery in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

A bronze statue of Mr. Adam Black, ex-M.P. for Edinburgh, to be executed by Mr. Hutchison, R.S.A., is to be erected in East Princes-street-gardens, at a cost of £1500.

A model in terra-cotta of Mr. John Bell's group "America," which occupies one of the four angles of the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park, is to be specially honoured at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

The question—shall Cromwell have a statue?—which was much discussed a few years back, has been answered in the affirmative by a lady of Manchester. Mrs. Abel Heywood has presented to that city a bronze statue of the Protector in the military costume of the period, executed by Mr. Noble at a cost of about £1600. It was unveiled on Wednesday. The statue is nine feet high, and the pedestal is a solid block of rough-hewn granite.

A bust of the late Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, by Mr. Ewing, has been placed in the Barony Parochial Chambers, Glasgow.

The Winter Exhibition of the pictures, drawings, and other works by the students of the Female School of Art, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, was opened this week. The collection sustains the well-known reputation. The principal prize-winners are Sarah Ruth Canton, national gold medal; Ellen Isabella Hancock, Queen's gold medal, &c.; Alice Hanslip, Queen's scholarship; Gertrude Hamilton, national silver medal; and Emily Austin, Jessie Rosina Corcoran, and Mary Marshall carried off national bronze medals.

On Friday evening last the Burlington Fine Arts Club opened (with a conversazione for members and their friends) an exhibition consisting of a collection of Japanese ware, illustrating the various branches of Japanese art-industry.

The Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor Castle has lately been handed over from the contractors to the Commissioners of the Board of Works, and it was opened to the public on the 1st inst., under certain restrictions.

The Commission Supérieure at the Ministry of the Fine Arts at Paris has rejected, as we anticipated, the proposal, actually voted by the sous-commission, to hold the exhibition of the Salon once in three years only; but artists are in future to be permitted to exhibit only two works each instead of three. The Salon Exhibition will take place annually, as in recent years; and every fifth year there is to be, in addition to the said annual exhibition, a "retrospective exhibition," to include works painted within the previous five years, whether previously exhibited or not.

An exhibition of the works of M. Pils will be held, in January next, at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.

A national exhibition of works of art and industry will be held in Munich next year to celebrate the jubilee of the "Kunstgewerbe-Verein." It will comprise an exhibition of paintings by old German masters and other works of ancient German art, and a modern section, including industrial art and art applied to educational purposes.

A monument to Edgar Allan Poe has been placed over the poet's grave in the cemetery of Baltimore. The monument is of white Maryland marble, and has on one face a medallion bust of Poe.

The Duc d'Aumale, has, says a Paris paper, decided on rebuilding Chantilly according to the original designs, and this will cost 4,000,000f.

MUSIC.

The Sacred Harmonic Society opened its forty-fourth season yesterday (Friday) week, with performances of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Mozart's "Requiem," which were given with all those grand effects derivable from the large number of instrumental and vocal performers engaged. These works have before been associated at concerts of the society, and usually in the order above stated, by which a good effect of climax is lost, as the generally bright tone of the "Lobgesang" would afford a welcome contrast to the solemnity of Mozart's impressive funeral music if heard afterwards. A change seems to have been contemplated by the committee, as the earlier announcements placed the "Requiem" first. Both works were grandly rendered, the immense volume of tone produced by the choir having been specially manifested in the choruses of each. The three orchestral movements with which Mendelssohn's symphony-cantata begins displayed the fine band to advantage. In this department some important changes have been made, the chief of which are the engagement of Mr. Svendsen as first flute, M. Dubrucq as first oboe, Mr. Mann as first horn, and Mr. Wotton as first bassoon; M. Sainton and Mr. Lazarus remaining respectively as principal first violin and first clarinet. The vocal solos in the "Lobgesang" were rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. E. Lloyd, and those in the "Requiem" by the same artists, Miss Enriquez and Mr. Wadmore. Miss Jessie Jones was to have been the second soprano in the duet, "I waited for the Lord" (in the "Lobgesang"), but the change in the order of the programme led to her too late arrival and the sudden substitution of a member of the choir. Sir Michael Costa was warmly greeted on taking his place at the conductor's desk; and Mr. Willing presided at the organ. A concert is announced for Dec. 10, when Handel's "Deborah" will be given.

The programme of last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert comprised Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, a clever concert-overture by Mr. Wingham (of the Royal Academy of Music), Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," and Handel's fourth organ concerto. The symphony received an especially fine interpretation, and produced a marked impression. The concerto was played by M. Mortier de Fontaine, by whom it has been re-arranged for the piano, with instrumentation of the fullest kind, and who also introduced an elaborate cadenza of the florid school. This gentleman also played some unaccompanied solos, and vocal performances were contributed by the Mdles. Badia and Mr. E. Lloyd.

The season of Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre closed, on Monday evening, with a supplemental performance for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Madame Norman-Néruda was again the leading violinist. The string quartets on this occasion were Schubert's in A minor and Hadyn's in B flat (from op. 76). Miss Agnes Zimmermann was the pianist, and played, with much grace, Mozart's solo sonata in A minor. In Beethoven's duet sonata in E flat, for piano and violin, the two lady artists were worthily and successfully associated. Mdle. Thekla Friedländer sang lieder by Mendelssohn, Schumann, Bach, and Schubert with rare charm and expression, and was encored in two of her songs. Mr. Zerbin was the accompanist.

THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

In reviewing the tragedy of "Charles I.," by Mr. W. G. Wills, we had occasion to notice the distorted views that the dramatist entertained as to the character of Oliver Cromwell. For him in vain Carlyle had edited the correspondence of the Protector, and shown in him a great but incoherent mind. Mr. Wills simply ignored that evidence, and persisted in considering him as hypocritical, covetous, and tyrannical, wholly animated not by love of country, but by selfish motives. On Monday he placed on the boards of the little theatre in Wych-street a dramatic sequel to his tragedy, under the title of "Buckingham," in which again Oliver Cromwell largely figures. Here Mr. Wills had an opportunity of moderating his conception and bringing it within natural limits; but he has still preferred to paint the monster rather than the man. The Buckingham whom he has chosen for his hero is George Villiers, the unprincipled and profligate Duke who was the favourite counsellor and Minister of Charles II. This mere fop and courtier Mr. Wills has painted in the fairest colours, and Cromwell in the darkest. Mr. Wills carries his story over seven years, during which Buckingham does his utmost to assist the Royal cause and outwit the Republican statesman. He meets and defeats him at every step, and, at the moment of Cromwell's death, wins his own liberty, in spite of his death-warrant having been five years in existence unsigned, and then signed but a few minutes before the Protector's demise. This utterly malignant act is the last which Mr. Wills assigns to Cromwell. The motive for it is given as in revenge for his daughter's death, brought about by Buckingham having elected to wed the daughter of Fairfax, Lady Mary, instead of Lady Elizabeth Cromwell, who had a passion for him. The latter sacrifices herself for the sake of her friend Lady Mary, and dies in consequence of a broken heart. Throughout Cromwell acts in a most arbitrary and despotic manner, and evinces a greedy disposition to such an excess as to remind us of Sir Charles Overreach. Mr. Creswick, who has been especially engaged for the part, seems, indeed, to take this view of it, and to act it after the pattern of Massinger's hero. The action, as we have said, leads on to the death of the Lord Protector, and the portrait is consistent throughout; only, in addition to the vulgar and vindictive nature of the man, he is painted as ever and anon suffering from remorse. The death of Charles sits heavy on his soul, and the crime of usurpation is to him as the unpardonable sin. As to Fairfax, he is treated with as much contempt by the author as history states he was by Cromwell himself; however, this is unintentional, as evidently Mr. Wills was willing to present this half-hearted politician as superior to Cromwell, and a worthy coadjutor of Buckingham in restoring the monarchy. Mr. Haywell, from Manchester, made his first appearance in London in the part, and will no doubt ere long, in a better one, gain a proportionate success. Mr. Henry Neville, as the hero of this so-called "historical drama," was dashing and effective, and realised the gay cavalier in a manner to command sympathy. The two ladies, Miss Fanny Enson, as Lady Mary Fairfax, and Miss Goliere, as Lady Elizabeth Cromwell, had two dreary outlines to fill up, and laboured hard but in vain to make an impression. Mr. Vollaie, as Colonel Hip and

Thigh, had a thankless sketch to complete, and achieved but an equivocal result. On the whole, however, the play was well enough acted, but it is scarcely probable that it can become popular. It is decidedly inferior to "Charles I." in every attribute except that of prejudice, which is as inveterate in the present drama as in the former. The dialogue occasionally shows gleams of poetry, but is wanting everywhere in the true dramatic tone, for which an artificial diction is substituted. Nevertheless, in structure and treatment much cleverness is indicated, and to those for whom the history of the last three hundred years has been written in vain the performance may prove satisfactory.

OPERA COMIQUE.

The novel practice of reproducing burlesques, adding to them new jokes, new music, new business, appears to obtain and to receive popular encouragement. This is eminently the case with Mr. Burnand's extravaganza, founded on Jerrold's pathetic drama of "Black-eyed Susan." Originally produced at the Royalty, in 1866, under the management of Miss M. Oliver, that lady then enacted the part of the heroine, and now on its revival at the Opéra Comique again sustains the same important rôle, with all her old vigour, and all the special aptitude required in the representative of the character. This "latest edition of Black-eyed Susan" differs in many things from former ones, and in part is re-written, so as to include allusions to the events of the present hour. These are introduced with great skill and effect, and with the aid of new songs, new costumes, and new scenery, extort the admiration of the audience, who frequently and vehemently applaud the various points as they arise. The whole performance is, in fact, fascinating. Much, of course, is due to the actors. Mr. Dewar as Captain Crossree was as comical as ever, and Mr. Danvers as Dame Hatley was both eccentric and effective, reviving our best recollections of the actor and the part. Nothing can be better than the William of Miss Edith Blande, or more attractive than Miss James in Dolly Mayflower. The residue of the parts were all efficiently filled. The revival is no doubt destined to a long run.

CRITERION.

The new piece at the Criterion was not so brilliant as had been expected. It is entitled "A Trip to India," a subject evidently suggested by the tour of the Prince of Wales. Advantage, however, is not taken of the circumstance to suggest either the plot or the humour. The authorship, nevertheless, is attributed to our "Special Correspondent, Mr. Bennett." The story concerns a certain John Jones, of Mile End-road, sausage-maker, who, with his wife, in India is mistaken for a very great personage. He is naturally at first annoyed by the attention which he excites; but ultimately becomes pleased with it, and indulges in what he conceives to be royal airs and graces in return for the compliments he is compelled to accept. Among other things he is offered the daughter of a Brahmin as a substitute for his absent wife, whom he has lost in the jungle. Finally, John Jones tumbles into a sacred well, and, on his recovery, is assessed in a heavy fine. Glad to return to Mile-End, Jones bids farewell to India. The dresses, scenery, and music of the little piece were all excellent; but the action and dialogue lacked wit and significance. Some occasional drollery, however, roused the audience to momentary hilarity, so that the performance is not altogether barren of excitement.

We understand that Mr. F. C. Burnand has taken a lease of the Holborn Theatre, now known as the Mirror, which, under that gentleman's direction, will be called the Royal Duke's Theatre.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have lately published two interesting songs by M. Gounod. "Watchman, what of the night?" is of a somewhat declamatory character, with changes of key and rhythm, making no demands on executive skill or extensive compass of voice, but depending mainly on the sentiment of the singer. "The Veiled Picture" is more regular in its melodic flow, and has much grace and beauty, while being very easy of execution. M. Odoardo Barri's songs, "Love's Chime" and "For True Love's Sake," are thoroughly vocal in style, and cannot fail to please if fairly rendered, even by a singer of moderate attainments; and a similar verdict may be passed on Mr. C. H. Marriott's ballad, "Fair Ellen at the Mill," and his "Song of the Flower-Maiden," which are also published by Messrs. Cramer and Co.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s cheap editions of great classical works, vocal and instrumental, now form a collection of enormous extent and of very high artistic interest. We recently noticed their valuable (although inexpensive) large octavo edition of Gluck's opera, "Iphigenie en Tauride." In similar form this firm has brought out Robert Schumann's music to "Manfred," and his still more important setting of scenes from Goethe's "Faust." These fine compositions have still to be heard and properly appreciated by the English public, as they have long been by that of Germany. Meantime, however, the music—on paper—is accessible to all through the medium of Messrs. Novello's issues. The translated text of the "Faust" music is by Miss Vance.

Miss Agnes Zimmermann's edition of Beethoven's solo sonatas for the pianoforte—published last year by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., in library form—has been issued by them in large octavo shape; also with thematic catalogue, and copious fingering of the difficult passages. Thus, for a very few shillings, may be had the whole series of the well-known thirty-two sonatas, supplemented by the composer's six earlier works of the kind.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (edited by Dr. Spark, of Leeds, and published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) has reached its twenty-eighth part. The last issue begins with a Fantasia, by M. Guilmant, in which the well-known airs, "Home, sweet home," and "Rule Britannia" are introduced and varied, and treated with much ingenuity and skill—the last named in fugal style. The other pieces in part 28 are an effective "Allegro Maestoso," by Herr Rufer, and a cleverly-written "Prelude" and "Postlude," by Mr. C. J. Frost. The interest of the work is well sustained; especially so, considering that the pieces are all expressly written for it.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

We present some additional sketches of the voyage of Captain Allen Young's exploring vessel, the Pandora, in the Arctic waters north and west of Baffin's Bay, following the course of H.M.S. Alert and H.M.S. Discovery as far as the Carey Islands. Some portions of Captain Allen Young's journals, and of the letters of Mr. McGahan, the well-known travelling correspondent of the *New York Herald*, were given in our Journal with the first batch of sketches, upon the return of the Pandora to England, six or seven weeks ago. The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, by Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock:—

Portsmouth, England, Nov. 3.

Dear Sir—You call for my ideas upon the subject of Allen Young's recent voyage into Peel Strait, and you call for it as being yourself deeply interested in Arctic exploration and in all matters relating to the practicability of the North-West Passage. I can have no sort of hesitation in complying with your wish.

Young was with me in the Fox when we attempted to pass down Peel Strait in August, 1858. We were stopped by fixed ice after a run down it of only twenty-five miles. Without wasting time in waiting there we attempted to pass through Bellot Strait, and, although we succeeded in this, yet our further progress was stopped by fixed ice across its western outlet. You will remember that my object was to reach King William's Island. From my position, at this western outlet of Bellot Strait, I could see that all to the north, as far as the horizon, was covered with unbroken ice, while all to the south was water, with the exception of the belt of fixed ice, some three or four miles wide, which so effectually barred my way.

Subsequent sledging exploration to the Great Fish River and all round King William's Island convinced me that we actually saw in that narrow barrier of ice the only impediment to our progress to and beyond King William's Island. It also convinced me that Franklin's ships passed down Peel Strait, thus proving that seasons do occur when it is navigable.

And now, to sum up. We know of one year (Franklin's) when Peel Strait was navigable; of another year (McClintock's) when it was not navigable; and of a third year (Allen Young's) when it was partially navigable. In my opinion, this strait, together with its southern continuation, is probably navigable once in four or five years; and if a steamer could then make her way through it before the close of the month of August, she would be able to complete the passage from the one ocean to the other before the navigable season was over.

Here let me refer you to my narrative of the voyage of the Fox (later editions, pages 265-7) for my own opinions, as they were written down at the time.

Young's attempt to accomplish the North-West Passage was as bold and skilful a one as was ever made. He persevered, not only after all hope seemed extinguished, but until further perseverance would have rendered his retreat impossible; and here, at the most critical moment of his voyage, I consider that he exercised the soundest judgment and discretion in effecting his escape. Had his attempt been successful he would not only have accomplished the North-West Passage, but would also have achieved another object which he had in view—namely, that of searching the shores of King William's Island, at the only season when they are free from snow, for further relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition, which perished there in 1818.

But, although baffled in the main objects of his voyage, other important and useful work remained for him to do, and well he has done it. He has brought us intelligence of our Arctic expedition of very great interest. By it we know that they had surmounted all the difficulties of Baffin's Bay navigation, had crossed the dreaded Melville Bay with hardly a check, and that as early as July 26 they were within one hundred miles of Smith Sound, where their work of exploration was to begin, and that they were favoured with an unusually good season.

But for Allen Young, in the Pandora, this good news could not have reached us for another year at the least. The country has been spared a year's doubts and misgivings; and I trust that Mr. Young has received from official quarters an acknowledgment commensurate with the great public service he has thus rendered at so much personal hazard and cost.

I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours, F. L. MCCLINTOCK.

The subjoined descriptive letter of Mr. McGahan partly refers to several subjects of the Illustrations now presented to our readers:—

"Upernavik, Aug. 13.

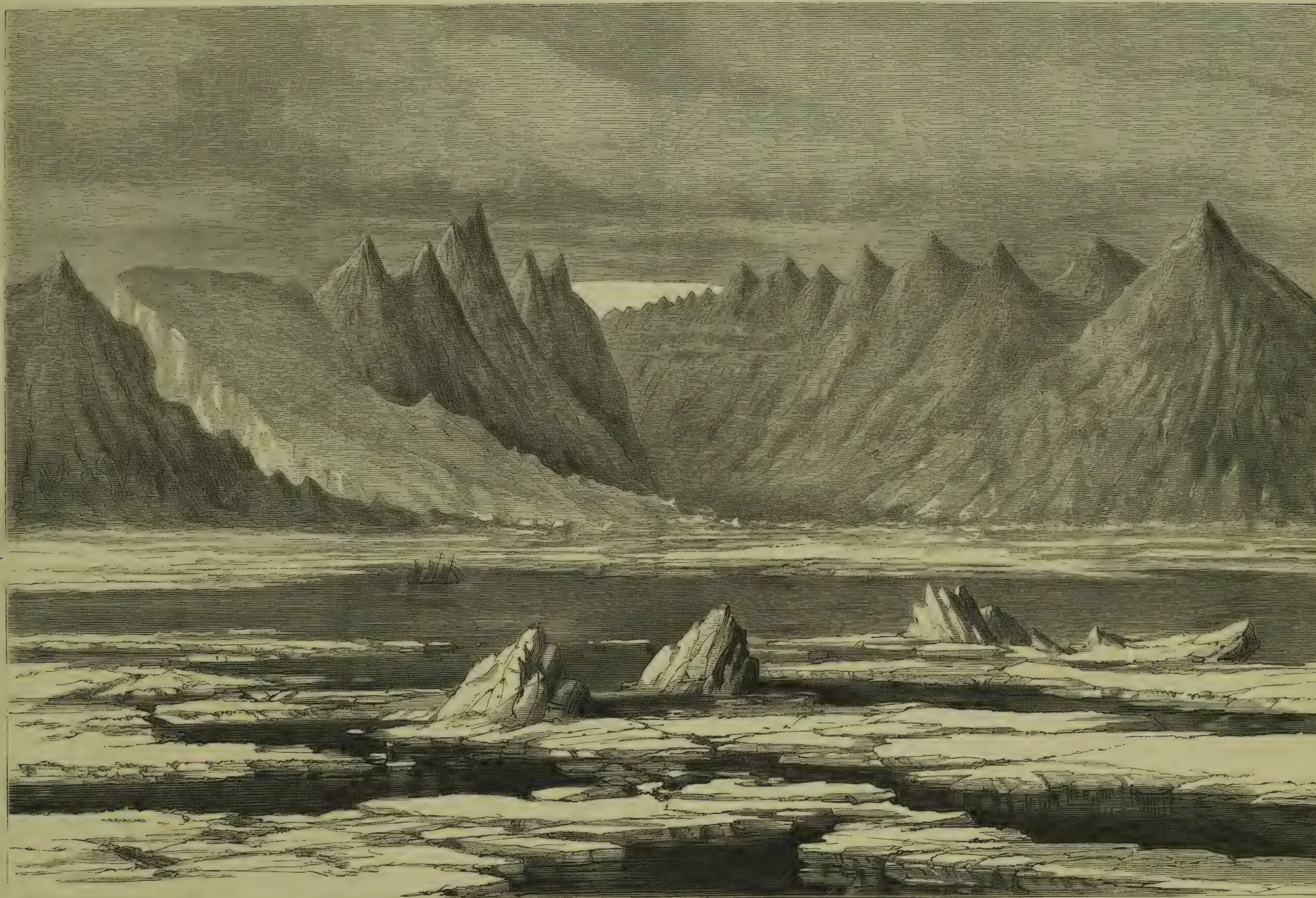
"We had not lost much time in Disco. Eighteen hours after we dropped anchor in the little bay the Pandora suddenly awakened as if from a nap in which she had overslept herself, slowly turned round, looking all about the harbour as though trying to find out where she was; and then, having apparently discovered her course, suddenly spread her wings and darted rapidly out to sea. But instead of directing her course out into Baffin's Bay, she turned her head up the Waigat Strait, which separates the island of Disco from the mainland. In spite of her delicate lines and light, jaunty appearance, she has an insatiable maw, and has already consumed nearly all the coal we supplied her with at Ivigtut, and is greedily demanding more. We do not choose to let her encroach upon our winter supply just yet, and so we go up Waigat Strait, on whose shores coals may be obtained for the trouble of putting them aboard ship. We were no sooner out of the little harbour than our old friends the head winds greeted us, and intimated that we might count upon them all the way up the strait. So we had to commence our old business of beating up again, which at last began to appear to us the natural and normal way of sailing, so long had we been at it. We kept the screw going at easy, however, as we had now too little time before us to depend only upon the persistently obstinate winds for getting forward. All that day and the next until noon we worked up the strait, either shore of which was visible nearly all the time. We met a good deal of floating ice, but not enough to interfere with our progress, except when we ran into great thick heavy curtains of fog, which at times prevented our seeing more than a few yards ahead of the vessel. Navigation under such circumstances becomes exceedingly dangerous, as it is almost impossible to see the heavy pieces of ice in time to avoid them, and it becomes necessary to proceed very slowly to prevent a collision. During the whole forenoon of Aug. 9 we were most of the time in one of those fogs, which effectually hid the western shore, along which we were searching for an Esquimaux village, where we were to get a number of the natives to show us the coal and help us to put it on board. We felt our way along the shore, blindfold as it were, until one o'clock, when the Captain decided that we must have passed the place, and put the ship about. He had scarcely done so when the fog lifted, and we beheld the coast distant but a few cables' length, and we were not long in making out the village, which we had already passed two or three miles back. We were soon opposite. The ship was hove to, and the captain went ashore with a letter to the Danish Governor, which had been given him by Governor Elberg at Lieveby. By this time the fog had quite cleared away, and we saw the eastern shore about ten miles distant, which rose in a steep, rugged wall that appeared to be scarcely broken by a single crasse, and which, curving round to the north and south, seemed to meet our shore and form a large and beautiful inland sea. It was full of floating ice, not in sufficient quantities, however, to impede the progress of the ship; and there were many icebergs, which rose in huge masses here and there, displaying beautiful tints of blue, green, and white that became so brilliant as to dazzle the eyes in the warm bright light of an afternoon sun. The wind,

now that we were no longer moving, had quite died out, and the water, undisturbed by a single ripple, was as smooth as glass, while from time to time there was a deep dull report, like the distant booming of a heavy gun, followed, perhaps, a long time afterwards by a gentle swell, telling where an iceberg had split in two and turned over. These reports are heard continually among icebergs, and so resemble a distant cannonade that Dr. Kane named them very aptly 'ice artillery.'

"The place off which we had stopped is called Yuyarsusuk. It consisted of four or five houses jumbled together, and inhabited by perhaps thirty or forty people, young and old. The Captain soon came off with the Governor, who spoke a little German, by means of which language we communicated with him. To our great satisfaction we learned that the coal was dug for us, and all ready to be put on board. For this we had to thank Captain Nares, who had promised Captain Young to have the coal got out, and had faithfully kept his promise in all the hurry and trouble of making the final preparations for his own departure. Closely following the Governor came an Yniak, or 'woman's boat,' loaded full of women and children. They had come partly out of curiosity to see the ship, partly to bring off four fine dogs Captain Young had bought. Dogs, women, and children were all taken on board, and they all seemed about equally frightened at everything they saw. The dogs were tied up, and the women and children given something to eat, which very soon put them at their ease. The Esquimaux have always shown so much kindness to shipwrecked whalers and distressed Arctic explorers who have fallen into their power, that Arctic navigators usually make a point of treating them kindly and giving them little presents, which are highly prized by them. The women were nearly all old and ugly. There were two children, however, with fair flaxen hair and blue eyes, who looked very odd in their little boots and breeches. They turned out to be the children of the Governor, who was married to an Esquimaux woman; and he had, as we afterwards learned, several more little ones. He informed us that all the men and several of the women of the village were up the strait somewhere in the direction of the Kudliset or Rittenbenk coal-mine in a boat, and that if we went on we should find them. We accordingly turned the ship's head again to the north and proceeded up the strait. In an hour we perceived a little sloop coming lazily down before the wind, the crew apparently—all except the man at the helm—asleep in the warm sunshine, as indolently as if they were drifting on some sunny Southern sea, instead of among the ice mountains of the Arctic. In a few minutes they were within hailing distance; the Governor spoke to them, and about twenty of them tumbled into a boat that was towing astern and came off to us. He gave them their instructions, which were to go with us, help us coal, and bring back any letters we might want to send to Europe, and then went aboard the little sloop, after wishing us a hearty God-speed on our voyage. Arctic navigators owe a great deal to the kindness of these simple, honest Greenland Danes and the courtesy of the Danish Government. Year after year Arctic explorers and whalers are indebted to them for assistance in a number of ways, which they always offer with the most hearty and friendly cordiality, and seamen of nearly every nation are indebted to them for many acts of kindness. They rendered us every assistance in coaling, and we had to rely on their kindness to send our letters to Denmark, where they are always carefully mailed by the courtesy of the Danish authorities.

"With the addition of sixteen Esquimaux men and six women to our crew, we continued our course up the coast towards the Kudliset coal cliffs. We were not very long in learning that five of the six women were young girls, two of them pure Esquimaux, three half Danish, and very pretty, while the other was a vigorous and muscular old woman, sent along with them, as is always the custom, to look after them. As soon as it was discovered that the girls were pretty a place was cleared away on the deck, and a dance organised upon the instant to the music of a plaintive accordion, played by one of the bluejackets, while the ship steamed slowly forward. The deck of the Pandora now presented one of those strange scenes often represented upon the stage, but which one rarely looks for in real life, least of all upon an Arctic ship. She was still encumbered with the great heaps of sacks full of coals which we had brought from England, in addition to which there was heaped up in bulk on each side of the funnel a part of that which we had taken in at Ivigtut, and which, continually trampled over by everybody, had blackened the rest of the ship until she looked like a collier. It was useless to try to keep her neat and clean under such circumstances; and the result was that she had been allowed to go on in her own way, and now presented a very disreputable and disorderly appearance. On what proper well-behaved ship could you have witnessed such a scene of mirth and fun as her decks presented this evening? Dogs, a pig, and cats we had obtained at Ivigtut by way of ensuring fair winds, running loose about the decks, music and dancing, the men gathered around the dancers, some up on the heaps of coal around the funnel, some up on the shrouds, one man standing on the netting playing the accordion, while six or eight dancers kept up a patter on the decks like the rattle of a drum, amid shouts of laughter and a cress-fire of cheers and exclamations.

"At length, about nine o'clock, we dropped anchor off a steep, high cliff that came sheer down to the water's edge, behind which, at the distance of two or three miles, rose the sharp, rugged summit of a mountain. Along the face of this cliff, which was 150 ft. high, we could see two or three dark streaks, which Captain Young recognised as the coal-seams. It was too late to commence coaling, however; but everything was got ready for an early start next morning, with the hope of getting in thirty or forty tons. In the meantime the dancing had ceased and we had all gone below to take tea. We had just sat down to table when the girls came aft, and we invited them down into the ward-room to take tea with us, an invitation which they hastened to accept without the slightest hesitation. We therefore made room for them at our little table, and invited them to sit down; but although they had come below fast enough when invited, once they were inside our mess-room they stood timid and abashed with downcast eyes before the splendour and magnificence that burst thus suddenly upon them. Nevertheless, I must say that they got on very well considering the circumstances, and showed themselves very quick to learn. They had never even used a knife and fork before, and declined to touch the ones we gave them until they saw how we managed. It was amusing to see the sly way they watched us handle our knives and forks, and how, when one of them, having apparently mastered the theory of it, took up a fork and carried it to her mouth, the others looked at her with a droll inquiring expression, as though asking her if it was a success. Apparently the result of this eye telegraphing was satisfactory, as two or three more of them proceeded to imitate her in a very grave and demure way, and to tell the truth acquitted themselves very well indeed. They were very fond of tea, sugar, biscuit, and pickles. Preserved meat they did not seem to relish much, a fact we did not find at all strange after having ourselves learned to like seal and bear. As soon as the one who sat beside me had somewhat



THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS: SOUTH STROM-FIORD, GREENLAND: THE GREAT INLAND GLACIER IN THE DISTANCE.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. DE WILDE, SPECIAL ARTIST ON BOARD THE PANDORA.

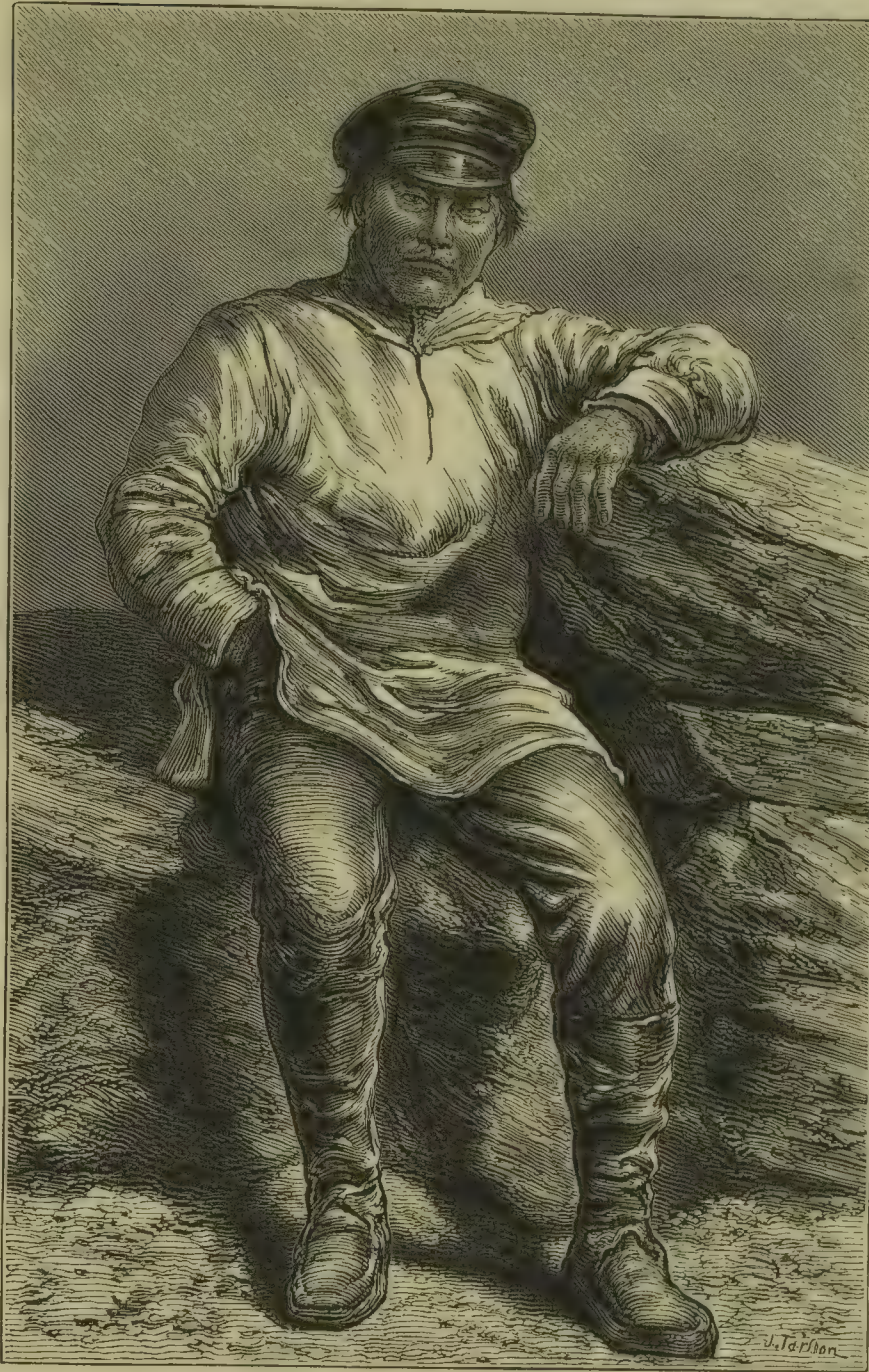
THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

recovered her presence of mind, I proceeded to open a conversation with her, and she told me her name was 'Akushta,' which we soon discovered to be only the Danish for Augusta. The names of the others were Carolina, Wilhelmina, Julietta, Maria, and so on, which rather disappointed us, as we should have preferred to hear unpronounceable Esquimaux names. We had some music during the course of the evening. The old wheezy accordion was brought aft, and produced much astonishment and delight. The girls even favoured us with some songs—very sweet and plaintive, to which the doctor played a lamentable accompaniment. It was now eleven o'clock, and we went on deck. The sun was still shining brightly above the horizon, and it was broad daylight."

One of our Engravings shows the Pandora beating up for the Carey Islands. It is drawn by Mr. Walter May, from an original sketch by Captain Allen Young. Those islands are situated in about the 79th degree of latitude, at the entrance to Sir Thomas Smith's Sound, and northward of Melville Bay. The Admiralty exploring squadron, the Alert and Discovery, under Captains Nares and Stephenson, were at the Carey Islands on July 27, and then proceeded up Smith Sound towards the North Polar Sea. The Pandora arrived the first time at the Carey Islands on Aug. 16, but did not upon that occasion succeed in finding the letters deposited by Captain Nares, which were on a different island of the group. The Pandora then went away out of Baffin's Bay to the westward, through Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait, to the shores of Boothia Felix and North Somerset, in the hope of reaching King William's Land, where Sir John Franklin was lost, as Lady Franklin's object was to search for traces of him. The ice, however, blocking up those narrow sea-passages, obliged the Pandora to turn back, and she got into Baffin's Bay again with some difficulty early in September. The following is an extract from one of Captain Allen Young's later despatches:—

"Sept. 10.

"We have just passed through a gale with the temperature down to 28 deg., and we were iced over all, for the heavy seas beat upon us, and froze as they fell upon our sides and decks, and the Pandora became one huge icicle. Anchors, shrouds, and rigging were one solid mass. It became a serious question how long we could have manœuvred the ship had the gale not abated. We had run out of Lancaster Sound beating up to the Carey Isles, where I determined to



HANS HEINDRICH, THE SOUTH GREENLANDER.

make a further effort to find some record of the Alert and the Discovery by searching even every island of the group in detail, and, failing in that, at all hazards to make a dash for Lyttelton Island, feeling how anxious the friends of the expedition would be to hear news of their passage through the dangers of Melville Bay. In this I was fully supported by all my officers, who appreciated the importance of obtaining some tidings of the expedition. We reached the Carey Islands on Sept. 10, beating up all the way against a strong northerly wind, and finally reaching the group in the midst of a violent snowstorm. The sea here, and as far as could be observed to the north, where the action of the wind was felt, was quite clear of ice, and, although ice was still rapidly forming in still water, I think I could have been able to reach as far north as Lyttelton island. This time we hove to off the south-east island, on the top of which we perceived a cairn. The island, instead of presenting a view of bare stones, was now covered with a white mantle of snow, which had completely changed its appearance. It was some 700 ft. or 800 ft. high, and very steep, but the snow served as a means of ascent in a place where otherwise it would have been impossible to get up. Lieutenants Lillington and Beynon went ashore, and for half an hour we watched them climbing up the steep face of the mountain. At last they reached the cairn, where they remained only a few minutes, for we soon saw them rapidly descending to the water's edge. In a few minutes they returned with a tin tube containing a packet addressed to the Admiralty, evidently left by Captain Nares. The Pandora was now moving homewards, and recrossed Melville Bay without incident; and, finding it perfectly clear of ice, with a heavy rolling sea, which is quite unusual in the bay, we reached Disco on Sept. 20, where we remained until the 24th recruiting. We again departed, and had a favourable passage down Davis Strait, but encountered very heavy weather and violent gales in crossing the Atlantic, the ship being battered down for five days, and reached Portsmouth on the 16th."

Our View of the South Ström-fjord, with the great inland glacier in the distance, is from a sketch by Mr. De Wilde, the Special Artist on board the Pandora. The portrait of Hans Heinrich, a South Greenland, is given because he has been appointed guide to Captains Nares' and Stephenson's expedition, having served in that manner on former occasions.



VIEW IN GREENLAND.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Joseph Brown, Q.C., has been appointed chairman of the Council of Law Reporting, in the place of Mr. Thomas W. Greene, Q.C., deceased; and Mr. Alfred Wills, Q.C., has been appointed by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple to succeed Mr. Greene as one of the representatives of that society on the council.

Judgment has been given in the Supreme Court of Judicature in connection with an important appeal from the Court of Queen's Bench on the subject of crossed cheques. The question raised was whether a cheque crossed to a particular banker could safely be paid to any other banker, and the Court has answered that question in the affirmative. The case which raised the point was that of "Smith v. the Union Bank," and a similar decision had been pronounced by the Court from whose judgment the appeal was taken.

In the Exchequer division, on Tuesday, a case came before Mr. Baron Cleasby and a special jury, in which Mr. William Cobbett sought, under the Habeas Corpus Act, to recover a penalty of £100 from the Governor of Millbank Prison for omitting to supply the plaintiff (on application duly made to him) with a copy of the commitment to prison of the man called Arthur Orton. The jury, under the direction of the presiding judge, found for the defendant.

For detaining Mr. Witcher, a tailor of Cowes, some two hours and a half in custody for refusing to pay a penny toll demanded of him by the Southampton and Isle of Wight Steam Packet Company, a jury in the Queen's Bench division has given fifty pounds damages, the company having paid one shilling into court as sufficient compensation.

In the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mr. Thomas Wallace Russell, paid secretary of various temperance associations, obtained a verdict, with £200 damages, against Mr. Patrick Durgan, a draper in Sligo, on account of the latter having stated publicly, at a Sunday-closing meeting in that town, that the plaintiff had been seen in a public-house drinking whisky. It appeared to be a case of mistaken identity.

An action for a breach of promise of marriage, brought by a Miss Lennon, the daughter of a farmer, in the Irish Court of Common Pleas, against her first cousin, also named Lennon, the son of a wealthy farmer in Kildare, has resulted in £600 damages.

After a trial lasting nine days, at the Central Criminal Court, a jury has convicted Henry Wainwright of the murder of Harriet Lane. The Lord Chief Justice occupied nearly six hours on Wednesday in summing up the case. After considering the matter for about fifty minutes, the jury found Henry Wainwright guilty of murder, and his brother Thomas guilty of being an accessory after the fact. Having been called upon in the usual manner, Henry Wainwright began to make a speech, but, being stopped and told that he could only be allowed to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he declared that he was not a murderer, that he never in his life fired a pistol, and that he neither buried nor exhumed the remains which were found in his possession. The Lord Chief Justice deplored that the convict should have called God to witness such a rash assertion. He characterised the murder as a barbarous, cruel, inhuman, and cowardly act, and sentenced the prisoner to death, telling him that this was a case to which it was impossible that mercy could be extended. He concurred with the jury in their verdict as regarded Thomas Wainwright, whom he sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Stokes, who called the policemen's attention to the cab containing the dead body, was ordered to be paid a reward of £30.

At the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday week, the trial of the three men who had been indicted for conspiracy to obtain money by means of false cheques was proceeded with. The ledger of the Birkbeck Bank, which the manager had declined to produce at the previous hearing, was now brought into court, and in the result the jury found all the prisoners guilty. One was sentenced to nine months' and the two others each to six months' imprisonment.

Parents are continually being summoned to the police courts for not sending their children to school. One of the defendants, at Hammer-smith, was Raphael Cario. His excuse was that his son acted as a "model;" but the School Board officer replied that their "model" was a boy who made ten punctual attendances at school every week.

Four respectably-connected lads have been sent to prison for some months, on pleading guilty to committing several robberies from the gardens of houses in Brixton-road. In one case they stole a fowl and then got some coal, made a fire and cooked the bird and ate it.

The first mate of the ship Seaward was, on Saturday last, fined £25 for assisting in making a false entry in a log-book. The captain had previously been fined £100.

John Wrigley, late superintendent of the waterworks department of the Bolton Corporation, has been convicted, at Manchester Assizes, of embezzling the property of his employers, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Her Majesty's turret-ship Monarch put into Plymouth last Saturday evening in distress, having been in collision about four that morning, fifteen miles from the Eddystone, with the Norwegian ship Halden, bound from Pensacola to London. The Halden received very serious damage, her bow being completely

smashed in, and but for being timber-laden she would have foundered. The Monarch had some of her plates stove in near the water-line, and her port quarter-boat was carried away. The Halden succeeded in signalling a pilot-boat, and sent her into Plymouth for a steam-tug, which went out and towed the Halden into the Sound. The officers of each ship laid the blame on the other, the Norwegian affirming that her lights were burning properly, which the Monarch officers deny. The Monarch after collision signalled to the flag-ship, the Minotaur, and was ordered to bear up for Plymouth.

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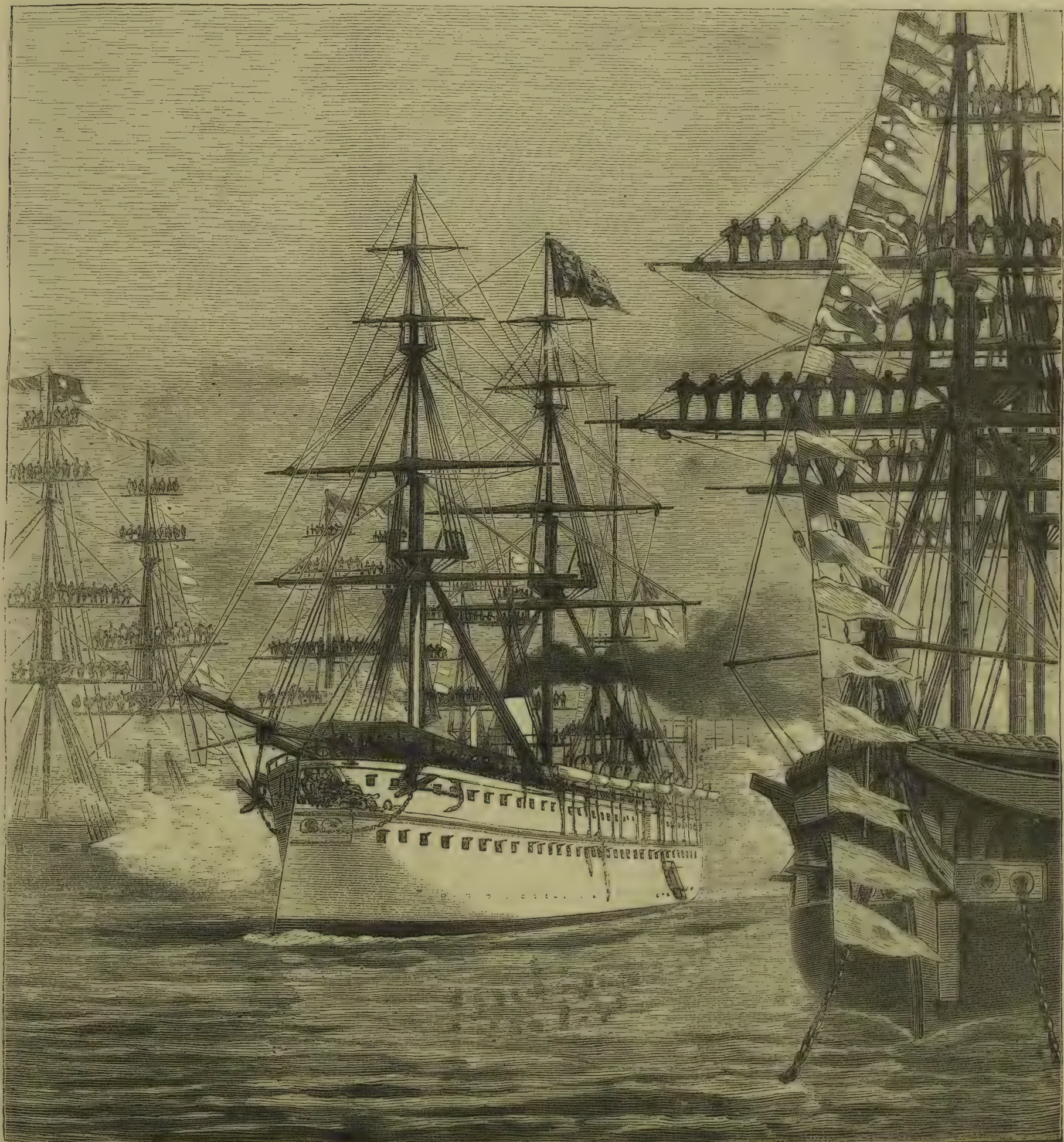
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VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.



ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. SERAPIS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

We publish this week Engravings from the sketches by Mr. Simpson, our Special Artist, of the arrival of his Royal Highness at Bombay, and some of the proceedings which attended his visit there. The following description of the Prince's reception, on Monday, the 8th ult., is taken from the *Standard* correspondent's letter of that date:—

The arrival of the *Serapis* early this morning was at once a surprise and a relief. It was true that her boiler and engines had worked admirably as far as Aden; but no one could say that she would accomplish the same rate of speed as far as Bombay, and a delay even of a few hours would have thrown the whole arrangements altogether out of gear. With a view to early information being afforded to all, an order had been published explaining that three guns would be fired from two or three batteries, at different points, directly the *Serapis* was signalled by the lightship as being in sight. This being the case, it was with a start of surprise that, at eight o'clock, we heard the guns of the fleet commence a Royal salute. For a moment one was incredulous, and there was a general rush to the windows overlooking the harbour, and there the sight of the fleet dressed in colours at once dissipated all doubts. Many, indeed, were already aware of the proximity of the Prince, for the *Osborne* had run in before daylight, and was lying quietly at anchor at her place at the head of the fleet. It needed only to recollect that no salutes are fired before eight in the morning to account for the silence of the fleet until, as could be seen, the *Serapis* was well within Bombay waters. There was no time to be lost by those who wished to see the great ship steam through the fleet; and there was a sudden rush and scurry of swift dogcarts, buggies, and other light conveyances down to the Apollo landing-place and pier.

The ships of the squadron were ranged in two lines. Farthest up the harbour of the line next the shore lay the *Undaunted*, the flagship of Admiral Macdonald, commanding the fleet in Eastern waters; next to her lay the *Immortalité*, Captain Hume; the *Doris*, Captain the Hon. E. Fremantle; and the *Newcastle*, Captain Douglas. Outside lay the *Narcissus*, Captain Lord Charles Scott, the flagship of Admiral Lambert; the *Raleigh* (ironclad), Captain Tryon; and the *Topaz*, Captain Thrupp. Ahead of the *Undaunted* lay the gun-boats *Briton*, *Nymph*, *Philomel*, and *Daphne*. Seaward of the squadron lay the *Peninsular* and *Oriental* steamer *Indus*, which will carry this letter to England. Like the vessels of war, she was decorated from stem to stern in colours, and her yards were prepared for manning. Inside the ships of war, but much nearer to the shore, lay a large fleet of native dhow, most of them flying one or more flags. At some distance up the harbour lay a large fleet of merchantmen, all gaily decked out with flags. No prettier view than that which greeted the Prince's eyes as he steamed slowly towards the fleet will be seen by him during his visit to India, or, indeed, would be seen were he about to make a circuit of the world. In front lay the great fleet of men-of-war and merchantmen. To the left lay the island and town of Bombay, with the dockyard, custom-house, and castle near the water, and its mass of houses behind them. At some distance beyond and behind is the rising ground upon which stands *Byculla*, with its tops of palm-trees and clumps of foliage. Beyond the ground rises still more, and forms a background of hills all round the harbour, with its rocky islets covered with masses of rich verdure. There was a slight haze on the water, sufficient to soften without obscuring the outlines of the distant hills. Without being very lofty, the outlines of these hills and of the rocky islands are singularly broken and picturesque.

As the *Serapis* approached the ships of war the signal was run up to the masthead of the Admiral's ship, and as it broke a swarm of men hurried up the ratlines of each ship in the line and run out into the yards. The Prince of Wales and his suite, in full uniform or dress, were upon the poop of the *Serapis* when the first gun of the Royal salute boomed out, and the sailors of the *Indus* had the honour of being the first to welcome him with hearty cheers to Indian waters, and, considering what the P. and O. Company have done to bring India and England close to each other, the honour can scarcely be thought an unmerited one. For a minute or two the smoke quite obscured the passage of the Royal ship through the line, and the cheers of the sailors were lost in the roar of the guns. The salute was well delivered, the vessels of the fleet letting off the last guns almost simultaneously. The din was, however, sustained for another half minute or so by the shore battery, which had not commenced firing quite so soon as had the guns of the fleet. Then that almost unnatural stillness which always follows the cessation of a heavy cannonade ensued, and the *Serapis* quietly dropped into her place, near to but seaward of the *Osborne*.

The fact that the Prince had arrived and would unquestionably land at four o'clock had a decidedly stimulating effect upon the energies of the population. Preparations were hurried on with all speed. Flags were hung out, lanterns and lamps placed in position, and in every available spot stands from which to view the procession sprang up as if by magic. The materials were simple, and easily and rapidly put together; a few bamboo poles, a few light mats contrived to keep out the sun, a few flags overhead and chairs beneath, and the thing was done. Wonderful was the change effected in twenty-four hours. The scaffolding poles were removed from the triumphal arches, and clusters of flags waved gaily in the air above them; the European houses of business had all hung out their banners, transparencies had been set in position, balconies hung with bright cloth, the finishing touches put to the illuminations, and by two o'clock all may be fairly said to have been in readiness. Soon after this a movement of carriages began in the direction of the dockyard. Fast-trotting dog-carts, heavy barouches, modest buggies, showy carriages, with brilliantly attired native chiefs, escorted by bands of picturesquely-clad troopers, passed rapidly along the streets. At three o'clock his Excellency the Viceroy and his suite, escorted by a troop of cavalry, arrived at the dockyard. He was received by a guard of honour, and went off at once to the *Serapis*. The Royal salute was fired by the fleet as the boat carrying the Viceroy approached them. Twenty-five minutes later his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, attended by his staff, arrived at the dockyard, and proceeded to the *Serapis*, accompanied by the Chief Justice, his Excellency General Staveley, the Commander-in-Chief, the members of Council, and General Gell, commanding the troops in Bombay. His Excellency the Governor was saluted by the guns of the shore batteries only, as, although the regulation ordering men-of-war to pay no honours when the Prince of Wales's flag was flying has been waived in the case of the Viceroy, it remained in force in reference to the Governor. His Excellency was introduced to his Royal Highness by his Excellency the Viceroy, and in turn presented the gentlemen who had accompanied him. The Governor then returned to the dockyard to receive and welcome the Prince on landing. There was now but a few minutes' delay, and then, just at four o'clock, the hour named, the Prince descended the ladder of the *Serapis* and came ashore.

A very tastefully-decorated hall, built of spars and covered with canvas, from the roof of which waved innumerable flags,

had been erected at the landing-place of the dockyard, and afforded seats for about two hundred of the élite to see the Prince land. At half-past two the band and two companies of the 7th Fusiliers, brought from Poonah, marched into the hall and lined the landing-place. Here seats were allotted to the Council on the right and to the Corporation on the left, but the Indian Princes and Chiefs had the next best seats allotted to them, the Guicowar, with the Rajah of Oudeypore and the Rao of Cutch, being on the right; and facing them, on the left, the Rajahs of Mysore and Kolapore, Sir Salar Jung, Minister of the Nizam, and several lesser magnates. The Guicowar of Baroda and the Rajahs of Mysore and Kolapore are boy-princes, but were gorgeously dressed. Sir Salar Jung, plainly dressed in a black uniform, with the other four nobles of the Nizam's deputation, came next. Just as they entered the salute for the Viceroy was fired, and Sir Philip Wodehouse walked down the hall with his staff, and embarked in a small steamer to go on board the *Serapis*. On his reaching the *Serapis* the fleet fired a salute, and just then the Guicowar, blazing with diamonds, and followed by many other chiefs, entered the hall. Sir Philip Wodehouse came next, at 3.15, and, being fond of standing, kept a great number of those present also on their feet, until fatigue made them resume their seats. Then the Governor passed from the hall to a retiring-room, fitted up for him, and the spectators began to form groups and converse.

At a few minutes after four the guns announced that the Prince had embarked for shore, and a whole squadron of boats was seen rapidly advancing to the landing-place. The effect of the scene was rather impaired by the place of landing being closely shut in from the view of the eager and expectant crowds outside. On arriving at the end of the hall nearest to the landing-place, the Prince, who was dressed in a Field-Marshal's uniform, a gilt helmet with a plume of feathers, and a red sash round it, and who wore the order of the Garter, stopped, with Lord Northbrook and Sir P. Wodehouse at his side, and a circle of officers being formed, Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, the chairman of the municipal corporation, read the following address:—

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD
PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the chairman and members of the municipal corporation of Bombay, esteem it a high privilege to be allowed, in the name of the corporation and of all the inhabitants of this city, to greet your Royal Highness at your landing on the shore of India with an address of loyal welcome. We rejoice that your Royal Highness should have selected Bombay as the starting-point of your Indian travels: for this city is in itself, perhaps, the most striking example India can present of the beneficial results that may be produced by the impact of Western civilisation on Oriental character and institutions, and of the success that may attend earnest and judicious efforts to reconcile all the various races of this country to British rule.

"Bombay may lay claim to the distinction of being a Royal city, for this island first became an appanage of the Crown of England through forming part of the dowry of Charles II.'s Portuguese bride; and during the two centuries that have since elapsed Bombay has had every reason to be grateful for this fortunate change in her destiny. From a barren rock, whose only wealth consisted in cocoanuts and dried fish, whose scanty population of 10,000 souls paid a total revenue to the State of not more than £6000 a year, whose trade was of less value than that of Tanna and Bassein, and whose climate was so deadly to Europeans that two monsoons were said to be the life of a man, she has blossomed into a fair and wholesome city, with a population which makes her rank next to London among the cities of the British empire, with a municipal revenue amounting to £300,000 a year, and with a foreign commerce worth forty-five millions, and yielding in customs duties to the Imperial treasury three millions a year. All this material prosperity she owes to the strong and wise government which has secured her in the enjoyment of peace and order, of equality before the law, of religious liberty, and of freedom of trade, and has thus given confidence to men of all races and creeds—Europeans, Indo-Portuguese, Hindoos, Mohammedans, Parsees, and Jews—to pursue their various callings under the shadow of the British flag.

"We gladly, therefore, seize the occasion of your Royal Highness's presence amongst us to record our sense of the blessings of British rule, and to assure your Royal Highness of our devotion to that Throne which has become the enduring symbol of concord, liberty, prosperity, and progress to all the multitude of nations that own the benign sway of Queen Victoria. We beg that your Royal Highness will convey to her Most Gracious Majesty the expression of our loyal sentiments, and of our gratification that her Majesty has sent the Heir to the Crown amongst us to become personally acquainted with the people of India.

"We regret that your Royal Highness's consort, the Princess of Wales, so much and so deservedly beloved by the English people, has not been able to accompany your Royal Highness on this journey, to learn for herself in what honour her name is held in India. We pray that the God of all nations may watch over your Royal Highness, and bring your happy design of visiting India, of which we to-day witness the auspicious commencement, to as happy a conclusion, so that it may be blessed with good fruit hereafter in the strengthening of the ties of mutual interest, esteem, and good-will which already bind the Imperial State of Great Britain to its greatest dependency.

"Given under the Common Seal of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

(Signed)

"DOSABHOY FRAMJEE KARAKA, Chairman.

"H. WYNFORD BARROW, Secretary and Clerk."

"Bombay, Nov. 8, 1875."

The Prince, taking the address from the hands of the chairman and handing it to an officer who stood near him, read his reply, which was as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for your kind address, and I shall not fail to communicate to her Majesty the Queen my sense of the loyalty to her crown and person which is expressed, not only in your dutiful expressions of welcome, but in all I see around me on first landing in your beautiful island. It is a great pleasure to me to begin my travels in India at a place so long connected with the Royal family of England; and to find that, during so many generations of British rule, this great port has steadily prospered. Great natural advantages would have ensured a large amount of commerce under any strong Government; but in your varied and industrious population I gladly recognize the traces of a rule which gives shelter to all who obey the law, which recognises no invidious distinction of race, which affords to all perfect liberty in matters of religious opinion and belief, and perfect freedom in the pursuit of trade and of all lawful callings. I note with satisfaction the assurances I derive from your address that under British rule men of varied creeds and nations live in harmony amongst themselves and develop to the utmost those energies which they inherit from widely-separated fami-

lies of mankind; whilst all join in loyal attachment to the British Crown, and take their share, as in my native country, in the management of their own local affairs. I shall gladly communicate to her Majesty what you so loyally and kindly say regarding the pleasure which the people of India derive from her Majesty's gracious permission to me to visit this part of her Empire. I assure you that the Princess of Wales has never ceased to share my regret that she was unable to accompany me. She has from her very earliest years taken the most lively interest in this great country, and the cordiality of your greeting this day will make her yet more regret the impossibility of her sharing in person the pleasure your welcome affords me. Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for your good wishes for my health, and for a prosperous return from my journey, and I fervently trust that the same good Providence which has prospered the rule of the British nation in India heretofore may yet further bless our efforts for peace and good government of all this part of its dominions."

The reading of this took about three minutes. The Prince, who looked strong and well, read with a loud, clear voice, which was distinctly audible at the end of the hall. After this the Prince walked slowly up the hall, shaking hands with the Princes and chiefs on each side, while Lord Northbrook explained who they were and introduced the political agents who accompanied them. The scene at this time was highly interesting, as the various Princes and Sardars, in their gorgeous Oriental dresses, rose to salute his Royal Highness. After taking notice of all his Royal Highness entered his carriage, and then three cheers were given (it must be owned that the Indians added nothing to this part of the ceremony), and in long procession all the distinguished visitors drove off.

The procession required some time to form, owing to the number of persons composing it and the difficulty of bringing up the carriages in their proper order. It was a marvellous scene indeed, through which the procession was to pass. For five miles the road was closely lined with a throng of gaily-dressed natives, the prevailing colour of their dresses being white, relieved by every variety of colour and hue. The temporary stands were crowded with them; they clustered most thickly on the shady side, or where an overhanging tree kept off the sun's still scorching heat. Every balcony above was well filled with native ladies in the brightest of silks, embroidered with gold and silver; flags waved brightly, and silken curtains were drawn back from many of the windows. Even on the stands were many native women, whose bright dresses relieved the white of the robes of the men. Little boys in richly embroidered caps abounded. In the balconies of the better class of native houses were many females who, in spite of their dark skins, would have been considered beautiful anywhere. The crowd was thickest in the native quarter, where the narrow streets afford ample shade by four in the afternoon, while along the esplanade they were comparatively thin, although even here they were ranged several deep. In the native town the scene was not so brilliant; for the flags were more dingy and farther apart than they were in the European quarter, where they hung thickly from every house and window, but where European flags and European dresses at the windows somewhat marred the Oriental appearance of the scene. In the native town, however, the entire disappearance of the European element compensated for the less striking brilliancy of colour.

Most of the Prince's carriages were drawn by four led horses, the grooms being in picturesque liveries—blue, red, white, black, and yellow, blue and white, black and red, and gold and blue. The procession moved on to the Government House at Parell. The most striking thing to a European, next to their picturesque appearance, in the great crowd which lined the road for five miles on each side, was the perfect tranquillity and quiet of the people. They talked, indeed, and the air was full of the hum of a great concourse; but there was none of the restlessness, none of the push for a better place, which is so characteristic of European, and especially of English, crowds. People took their places, and stood there quiet, contented, and amused. Their turbans must have grievously interfered with each other's view, but no one dreamt of raising the almost sacrilegious cry of "Turbans off!" The road was kept by European troops in white; by Indian troops, some in scarlet with white turbans, some in a dark rifle uniform; and by the police in dark uniform with yellow turbans; but this appeared to be a mere form, for, although they were several paces apart, the crowd never attempted to push into the line, and, indeed, generally kept a line of their own three or four yards behind the line of troops. The road between the dockyard and the native town is immensely wide, and this was in itself an immense advantage, for, after allowing ample room for the crowd, there was still a wide margin left between them; and the procession itself served to keep it separate and distinct from the surroundings. Where the road was sufficiently wide to permit of it large numbers of carriages, for the most part belonging to natives, had taken up their post behind the crowd, and in many of these were native ladies, who, though it is not necessary for them to veil their faces, are always shut up in close carriages, from which they can indeed see and enjoy the scene, without, however, adding to the gaiety of the general effect. When the procession approached, all the men mounted to the roofs of their carriages, which, added to the fact that behind the lines of standing people were low stands of planks, boxes, and other portable materials, gave one the idea of a Derby Day. As the squadron of 3rd Hussars, on their grey horses, heading the procession, passed along there was a stir of attention. The hum subsided, and all looked with attentive admiration as the battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, in splendid order, passed by. Next to them came the Poonah horse, in their dark green uniforms and red turbans. Then followed the Governor's body-guard, a fine body of men, in scarlet Lancer uniforms and white turbans. After the carriages of the Bombay Government officials came the body-guard of the Viceroy, in scarlet tunics, cut Indian fashion, and turbans crossed with basket-work; these also carried lances. As the Royal carriage came along the crowd swayed to and fro, many touched their foreheads in salutation, others waved their hands, a few joined in the attempts of the Europeans scattered here and there in the throng to get up a cheer. The attempts were for the most part a failure, but there was a confused murmur of cries as he passed. The instant the Royal carriage had passed by the crowd, hitherto so tranquil, burst their lines, and swept after the Royal carriage. In vain the police strove to keep them back; the native troops seem to have no idea whatever of keeping a line, and it needed all the efforts of the officers of the escort and men of the body-guard to keep them back. Again and again this occurred, and at times the native Princes who followed were completely separated from the procession. This portion was expected to be the very gayest part of the affair, but, owing to the absence of the escorts with which the Princes generally ride about, the native procession was a tame affair, and its effects were greatly lost by the breaking in of the crowd.

NATIVES AT WORK IN THE PREPARATIONS.

The arrival of the *Serapis* in Bombay harbour and the presentation of the address from the Municipal Council of



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BOMBAY: ADDRESS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Bombay are the subjects of two of Mr. Simpson's sketches; but he also forwarded some more illustrations of the previous labours in that city to prepare the festive decorations, triumphal arches, and illuminated transparencies, for the adornment of the streets. Being well acquainted with India, and accustomed both to observe and to reflect upon the manners and ideas of Asiatic nations, he has some remarks to offer upon this occasion, which are communicated as follows in his own words:—

"The streets of Bombay present at this moment some most striking sights, which are suggestive of strange thoughts. A great number of the natives may be here seen painting on the walls such sentences as "God Save the Queen," or "Welcome to India," or "Long Life to the Prince of Wales." It is possible that a powerful conquering race might force any people to obey in such matters; but were it in England this work would not be done willingly, and, when it was in hand, with no one to see, we may be sure that the symbols of the foreign Powers would not escape some manifestation of feeling. Here, on the contrary, the natives make and carry about the crowns, the Prince of Wales's feathers, and other emblems of their own subjection, and attach them to their houses with the greatest good humour. In fact they seem rather to like it, and to get satisfaction from the process; I believe that even in England more ardent supporters of the Crown could not be found. The conclusion to which this points should be either that the people here are milder and more tractable than other races, or that the British rule in India is of a very beneficent character to produce such results. Those who know India would say, perhaps, that there was some truth in both these ways of putting it; but neither of them will convey all that should be borne in mind. The mass of the people—that is the Hindoos—were a conquered race when the country came under our power, so they have never had a ruling family to look up to, they have for centuries ceased to think of a government of their own, and the Queen of England is as near to them now as the Emperor of Delhi was in former times. Such sentiments as nationality or patriotism scarcely can have any existence in India, and hence the good-humoured way in which the people prepare for a tamasha, or spectacle, which they love for its own sake. Another curious fact is the absence of any native symbols. Having no nationality, they have no standards or flags; there is not any heraldic sign of their own to hang out. Although they have thousands of gods and a profusion of religious emblems, there are many reasons why those should not be used on this occasion; so they can do nothing else than use our old familiar insignia, and the sketch gives very nearly the whole variety of emblems which are at this moment repeated on almost every building in Bombay.

"The School of Art in Bombay has been very busy for some time past with the preparations for the Prince of Wales's visit. The masters, as well as the pupils, have all been at work on decorations and transparencies for the public buildings in their city. Mr. Terry, one of the heads of the school, has done a large transparency for the pediment of the Townhall, with figures of all the native races of this part of the East offering their productions to the son of their Empress. Lanterns of all shapes and sizes, with the feathers of the Prince of Wales and other Royal emblems, are being made by the pupils, who sit in picturesque clusters at work in a cool verandah. A party of them are at work on flags and banners in which the Royal arms and the Union Jack are predominant. A very large banner with the Prince's own arms is being got ready to present to his Royal Highness, which he will be able to hoist on all occasions during his journey. This Bombay School of Art is one among the many institutions founded by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Its object is the education of the natives in Western ideas of art. Mr. John Griffiths and Mr. G. W. Terry are the masters in charge, and are now superintending the preparations."

The Dewali, or Feast of Lanterns, is celebrated with a great display of illuminations at Bombay, as it is the beginning of the Hindoo calendar year. It took place a few days before the arrival of the Prince of Wales, but most of the apparatus and devices for lighting up the city were permitted to remain till Nov. 9, the birthday of his Royal Highness, when the illuminations were repeated. Many of the lights were shown in hand-some chandeliers, with coloured glass to give a tinge to the light; while the poor did what they could with their little pots of oil and cotton-wick. The scene which our Special Artist has sketched is a street in the Byculla quarter during the Feast of Lanterns.

We present this week, in continuation of the series of portraits of native Indian Princes and nobles, those of the Maharana of Oudeypore, Dheraj Sumbhoo Singh (Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India), the Maharajah of Bhurtpore and the Nawab of Joonaghur (Knights Commanders of that Order), and the Nawab Shari-ul-Omrh, Amir-i-Kabir, of Hyderabad. The first-named personage is the head of the most ancient and eminent Rajpoot family, and ruler of the important State of Meywar, with a population of one million souls; and his capital is adorned with temples and palaces of most beautiful architecture. Bhurtpore, not far from Agra, was very powerful under Runjeet Singh at the beginning of this century, but was reduced to obedience by the British armies under Lord Lake and Lord Combermere. Joonaghur is a province of Guzerat, in the peninsula north-west of Bombay, between Surat and the Gulf of Cutch. The Prince of Wales having now left Bombay for Ceylon, we give a view of the coast near Colombo, which he has passed in his voyage this week.

Our Artist, on his way to India, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessel Sumatra, sketched the Jebel Shumhuns, the mass of volcanic rock at the entrance to Aden harbour, which may be added to his other sketches of the Red Sea. He also made a sketch of the lascar seaman, the "poora-wallah," employed to keep the lookout forward; and one of the sailors engaged in the nautical operation of "heaving the log." Mr. Simpson is inclined to moralise, in a sympathetic vein, upon the feelings which he ascribes to some of his fellow-passengers on the quarter-deck, absorbed in meditation on their first sight of the Indian shore. These are merely the ordinary incidents of such a voyage.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is to be the Chief Charity Commissioner, in the room of the late Sir James Hill. This will create a vacancy in the representation of Horsham.

Lord Hampton is appointed the First Civil Service Commissioner, and Mr. Walrond, C.B., the secretary to the Commission, will be made Third Commissioner.

There was an election for the post of Coroner for Suffolk last week, and the result was as follows:—Mr. Chaston, 1644; Mr. Vulliamy, 1843: majority for Mr. Chaston, 201.

Viscount Bridport, speaking, yesterday week, at the Taunton Agricultural Society's dinner, recommended county members to press on the Government the necessity for an amendment of the present regulations with regard to cattle disease. Referring to the Agricultural Holdings Act, he said he considered Mr. Disraeli quite justified in describing it as one of the most important measures passed for some time.

THE LATE COMMODORE GOODENOUGH.

A Portrait of that lamented officer, James Graham Goodenough, commander of our naval squadron on the Australian station, was given in this Journal some weeks ago. He was murdered by the savages of one of the islands in the West Pacific, under circumstances very like those of the murder of Bishop Coleridge Patteson; and his behaviour, as an example of Christian heroism, is not less remarkable. There can be no doubt that both those deplorable outrages, which have cost two of the noblest English lives among the official protectors and benefactors of the Polynesian race, were perpetrated by mistake. The cruelty and treachery of white men engaged in kidnapping the people of those islands for compulsory servitude on the plantations, more especially those of the Fiji Islands before their annexation to the British empire, had provoked a deadly hatred of all Europeans. Bishop Patteson in 1870, and Commodore Goodenough the other day, were supposed to be agents of that iniquitous system which they laboured to suppress.

The following is the official report which was issued of the circumstances connected with the melancholy event:—"On Aug. 12 the Pearl was off Carlisle Bay, Santa Cruz Island. Leaving the ship in the offing, the Commodore landed, accompanied by some officers and men, in hopes of conciliating the natives and opening a friendly intercourse with them. The latter, assembled in goodly numbers on the beach, accepted presents in an apparently friendly spirit, and were willing to barter. The Commodore and others entered the village, and for some time mixed freely with the natives, who showed no sign of hostility until preparation was being made to embark. While the Commodore and one or two others remained near the village, a native standing near him fired an arrow, which struck the Commodore in the side. Before any arms—all of which were in the boats—could be reached, several flights of arrows were discharged on the party, wounding five men, and the Commodore again slightly—this second time in the head. A few revolvers and rifles were fired to stop the attack, which was entirely unprovoked, and one native fell. The Commodore determined, after returning to the ship, that he would show his disapproval of this treachery by simply burning the houses of the village near which the attack was made, and gave most explicit orders that no life should be taken, directing blank cartridge to be fired to warn the natives away previous to the men landing. It is impossible to assign any certain cause for this sudden attack, though it may, perhaps, be accounted for by supposing a constant hostility to the visits of strangers to exist in the minds of these particular islanders, who have shown almost the same spirit to vessels visiting them from the time of Mendana to this day—a hostility probably provoked by some previous outrage committed by white men; and this opinion being held by the Commodore induced him to punish them in the slight manner in which he did. The greater surprise was felt at this hostility of the inhabitants of Santa Cruz, as the natives of the islands of Ambrym, Mallicollo, St. Bartholomew, Espiritu Santo, and Vanikoro had received the visits of the Commodore and his officers in a friendly manner; and although the natives of a few villages showed, in some cases, signs of shyness and timidity, nevertheless, mutual confidence had been quickly established in most of them." The Pearl at once proceeded southward, as a cooler climate would be more favourable to the wounded. Having touched at Mota, in Banks Group, to leave directions for H.M.S. Nymph, should she call there, the Pearl proceeded towards Sydney. For the first few days the wounded were all doing well, and great hopes were entertained that they would recover, but, after five days, symptoms of tetanus appeared in three of the cases, and gradually increased. On Aug. 19, one of the seamen, named Edward Rayner, who had received an arrow wound in the shoulder, died; and on the next evening Commodore Goodenough died. But his nobleness of character was shown to the last. While deeming it necessary to take measures to impress upon the islanders a sense of their wrong-doing, he gave orders that no life was to be sacrificed. His spirit was Christianlike to the end. As he lay in his cabin, and the last sad hours were passing, no murmur was heard to pass his lips. The only regret he expressed, when he knew that his end was approaching, was that he had not strength enough to praise God sufficiently for all His mercies. And he apologised to his officers for giving them so much trouble in watching beside his dying bed. He remained conscious to the last, giving to his officers his last fond messages to his now bereaved widow and children in a calm, clear voice. At his own request he was carried on to the quarter-deck, where he uttered a few affectionate words of farewell to his officers and men, and soon afterwards life ebbed away.

Our Illustration of the scene at the attack on Commodore Goodenough and his party is from a sketch by an eye-witness of the affair, Lieutenant Harrison, of the Royal Marines, serving in H.M.S. Pearl. This sketch has already furnished an engraving to our spirited colonial contemporary, the *Australasian Sketcher*, which does its best for the illustration of all events that have much public interest in that quarter of the globe.

At a large public meeting at Taunton on Monday night it was resolved to petition for a charter of incorporation.

The award of the gold medals of the late Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., has recently been made, in accordance with the bequest of the founder, by the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy and the Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons, and they have been bestowed on Fleet-Surgeon Timothy James Haran, additional, her Majesty's ship *Fisgard*, for his journal of her Majesty's ship *Glasgow* for 1874; and Fleet-Surgeon Richard Eustace of her Majesty's ship *Achilles*, for his journal as staff-surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Himalaya* for 1873.

Lord Lyttelton distributed, last week, the titles and certificates awarded by the University of Oxford to the successful candidates at the last local examination at Birmingham, together with the local prizes. He expressed satisfaction at the large number of students who had passed examinations in faith and religion. He strongly recommended reappropriation of the revenues of the University colleges so as to extend their educational influence over the country. He ventured to indicate what appeared to him an outline of an efficient reform in the application of the revenues. Let there be a reward given to enable the student to start with advantage, but let it be terminable. Teaching was undoubtedly the first and primary charge upon those revenues, and let that be a second. The third might take the form of more assistance in the way of remuneration to local lecturers. He thought it would be a very natural and gracious act on the part of wealthy colleges and Universities if they showed willingness to apply some of their fellowship funds towards the remuneration of the lecturers. In the fourth place, he thought a certain moderate proportion of the revenue of the colleges, as well as the Universities, might be well given to those who could satisfy the authorities that they were intending to devote themselves to study and culture. Public opinion should be brought to bear to stimulate the Government to take up the matter.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

In common courtesy it must be admitted that Mr. Fortescue Harrison is a gentleman of great merits, latent or patent; but it may be permitted to some people to doubt whether his virtues and talents were so extraordinarily palpable to the electors of Kilmarnock as to justify them in preferring him at the last election to Mr. Bouverie, who had so long represented that group of burghs, and, it may certainly be said, always with éclat. For, besides having served with efficiency in several offices, not the least of them that of Chairman of Committees of the House, Mr. Bouverie, since he has been an unattached member, has distinguished himself by an independent and an original course of conduct, which proved that he had emancipated himself from the shackles of mere party and could prove that he was inoculated with a spirit of broad statesmanship. He was never much more than a Whig, and at last he trembled so much on Conservatism that it would seem the Radical elector of Kilmarnock—who did not, perhaps, comprehend the eccentricities of genius as applied to politics—in a moment, it is to be hoped, of caprice showed themselves prepared to prefer as their representative even a nonentity, if necessary, to a Whig and something more on the side of Conservatism, and so they chose Mr. Fortescue Harrison and discarded Mr. Bouverie. The new member for Kilmarnock has been discreet in the House, only trying his courage and his voice by a few gentle murmurings; but, on a tour which he has been making through his burghs, he has developed a decided capacity for talk; and, what is more, it having happened that, during the intervals between some of his speeches, comments and criticisms were made upon his opinions and observations, he replied and even retorted with spirit, and showed that there are in him many of the qualities which the electors of Kilmarnock must have taken for granted when they returned him, a new and untried man, for their member.

There has been a pronounced Church defence meeting in Bradford, at which several local members assisted. There was Mr. Ripley, member for the borough, who was returned at the last election as a Liberal, but who has taken occasion to declare that he is not particular to a shade in politics—which means that he is lapsing into Conservatism. It may be presumed that he did not add much to the force of the proceedings; and it may be predicated of Mr. Starkey, one of the members for the West Riding, that he contributed less. But there was Mr. Cecil Raikes, who in the last two years has advanced from an intelligent member who was gradually getting the ear of the House into a Parliamentary personage; for he has been Chairman of Committees during the present Parliament, and he had conferred on him, without a dissentient voice, a substantial mark of appreciation of the manner in which he has performed his duties, in the shape of a considerable addition to his official salary. It is well known that the accession of Mr. Brand to the barony of Dacre, to which he is heir presumptive, may, at any time, long or short, make a vacancy in the Speakership, and if that should occur in the present Parliament, the promotion of Mr. Raikes to that great function is a matter of little doubt. So to speak, Mr. Raikes is of ecclesiastical descent, and consequently it might be expected that he would be a resolute Churchman, and at the meeting to which allusion has been made he delivered his sentiments of conservation of the Church in that calm, measured, but firm manner which is characteristic of his elocution.

The gentleman who succeeded Mr. Laird in the representation of Birkenhead—to wit, Mr. David M'ivor—has proved himself to be sprightly, intelligent, and remarkably self-confident. It is seldom that a member in less than a year gets into such malodour with the House that it should exhibit a decided disinclination to hear him. Such however, melancholy to say, has been the case with Mr. M'ivor; and even during the discussions last year on the Merchant Shipping Bill and its extemporised supplement, a subject which from professional knowledge Mr. M'ivor might be presumed to understand, whenever he attempted to lay down his doctrines on the matter in hand, there began and continued to rattle through his remarks that ominous ironical "Hear, hear!" which, more significantly than direct negative cries, indicated that the great majority of the House had no desire to listen to him. However, the custom of intercommunication between members and electors has given him the opportunity (and it may be mentioned that he speaks fluently) of giving to the world, and the merchant shipping world in particular, the ideas which were half stifled in the House; and perhaps Birkenhead, where he spoke, was benefited by the outpouring of a deal of pent-up sagacity and practical experience.

On the Navy Estimates, and that branch of them which relates to ship-building, Mr. Samuda has always a good deal to say; and he has an antecedent right to say it. To be sure, he says it drearily—his sentences labour and his lines move slow; but by implication his argument seems to be that the Government—the blundering naval architects—ought to give up the construction of ships of war in their own dock-yards and commit the building of our navy to private firms (it is to be hoped not like those who built a hundred gun-boats during the Crimean War); and as in such a case the great house of Samuda would stand out too prominently not to be amongst the first selected, it might be taken that his criticisms are not wholly disinterested, though, of course, no such insinuation can be tolerated. It is believed that it was with some difficulty that Mr. Samuda retained his seat as Liberal member for the Tower Hamlets at the last election; but happily he is still in the position to hold pleasant converse with that generally rather turbulent constituency by right of membership.

Amidst the apathy and almost the despair of the great Liberal party, and while its ostensible leader is countenancing a policy of inactivity (it is to be feared that the adjective "masterly" cannot be applied in this case), there stands out one who is not discouraged; beyond this—that he is willing to wait twelve years for taking action—and that is Mr. Leatham. He has frequently of late addressed popular audiences, and always in the same strain of confidence and with the same vigorous protest against the quiescence of the Radicals which prevails now and is, as advised, still to prevail. In his most recent address he outdid himself, and got as far into the ancient Pistol vein as so accomplished an elocutionist and man of real wit could do. His policy is very simple. All he counsels is that, wherever a Radical sees an institution that is obnoxious to him, he should call out the posse comitatus of the party and straightway assail and destroy it. Reconstruction does not trouble Mr. Leatham—at any rate, it is no part of his avowed programme. The war is to be to the knife—burn, sink, and destroy, its principle; and, apparently, chaos the ultimate result. However, it is to be presumed and hoped that every Radical is not quite of Mr. Leatham's creed; and as he goes through the country like a rhetorical rocket, and his speeches are so full of admirable witticisms and epigrams, there is no reason why he should not continue to amuse himself and the public to the top of their bent. Besides, those who have had the advantage of some study of Mr. Leatham as a member and a private gentleman know his bark is worse than his bite, and that there is a touch of dilettante-ism in his nature which would prevent his being as iconoclastic as he professes to be.



TRANSPARENCIES FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT: BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



SNAKE CHARMERS IN INDIA.



THE FEAST OF LANTERNS AT BOMBAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER LADY BLANTYRE.

The Right Hon. Fanny Mary, Dowager Lady Blantyre, widow of Robert Walter, eleventh Lord, died, on the 19th ult., at Lennoxlove, Haddingtonshire, in her eighty-fourth year. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the Hon. John Rodney, Captain R.N., by Lady Catherine, his wife, only daughter of Thomas, sixth Earl of Westmeath, and was granddaughter of the famous Admiral Lord Rodney. She married Lord Blantyre, Feb. 20, 1813, and by his Lordship, who was accidentally killed during the conflict at Brussels, Sept. 27, 1830, had a numerous family, of which the only surviving sons are Charles, present Lord Blantyre, and the Hon. William Stuart, C.B., Minister at Athens; and the only surviving daughters the Hon. Mrs. Ferrand, of Harden Grange, Yorkshire; the Hon. Georgiana Eliza, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., Ambassador at Vienna; and Caroline, Countess of Seaford.

COLONEL THE HON. IVO WYKEHAM FIENNES, C.B.

The Hon. Ivo de Vesci Edward Wykeham Wykeham Fiennes, C.B., Colonel in the Army, lately commanding the 9th Lancers, who died, at Westwood, Reading, on the 23rd ult., was third son (by Emily, his first wife, daughter of Richard, fourth Viscount Powerscourt) of the present Right Hon. and Ven. Lord Saye and Sele, Archdeacon of Hereford, who is twentieth in descent from Geoffrey, Lord Saye, one of the twenty-five Barons appointed to enforce observance of Magna Charta. This gallant officer, who was educated at Eton and entered the 7th Hussars in 1850, served in the Indian mutiny, 1858-9; was present at Lucknow, and was several times honourably mentioned in the despatches. He had the Indian mutiny medal and clasp. Colonel Wykeham Fiennes married, July 26, 1864, Isabella Emily, only daughter of Charles Francis Gregg, Esq., and leaves issue.

COLONEL FANE, OF WORMSLEY.

Colonel John William Fane, D.C.L., of Wormsley, Oxfordshire, J.P. and D.L., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Oxfordshire Militia, High Sheriff in 1831, and M.P. for the county 1862 to 1868, died, on the 19th ult., at 34, Cavendish-square. He was born, Sept. 1, 1804, the eldest son of John Fane, Esq., of Wormsley, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Lowndes Stone, Esq., of Brightwell Park, Oxfordshire, and represented a younger branch of the noble house of Westmoreland. He married, first, 1826, Catherine Hobhouse, sister of the late Lord Broughton; secondly, 1829, Lady Ellen Catherine Parker, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Maclesfield; thirdly, 1845, Charlotte, daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq.; and, fourthly, 1856, Victoria, daughter of Sir William Temple, and had issue by each wife.

MR. FAIRFAX, OF NEWTON KYME.

Thomas Fairfax, Esq., of Steeton and Newton Kyme, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L., died at his seat near Tadcaster, on the 24th ult. This gentleman, the representative of a very eminent branch of the great house of Fairfax, seated at Steeton for several centuries, was born Nov. 2, 1804, the only son of Thomas Lodington Fairfax, Esq., of Steeton and Newton Kyme, by Theophania, his wife, daughter of Edward Chaloner, Esq.; was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford; and at the decease of his father, in 1840, succeeded to the ancestral estates, together with the patronage of two livings. He married, July 29, 1836, Louisa Constantia, daughter of George Ravenscroft, Esq., and leaves issue, of which the eldest son, Thomas Ferdinand, late Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, is now of Newton Kyme.

MR. FORDYCE, M.P.

William Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., of Brucklay Castle, in the county of Aberdeen, J.P., and D.L., Advocate of the Scottish Bar, and M.P. for the eastern division of that county, died on the 27th ult. He was born March 31, 1836, the elder twin son of the late Captain Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, R.N., of Brucklay Castle, formerly M.P. for Aberdeen, and grandson of Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., LL.D., last Judge of the Commissary Court at Aberdeen. He was elected for Aberdeenshire in 1866, on the Liberal interest, and has sat for East Aberdeenshire since 1868. He advocated the abolition of the law of hypothec, and was opposed to the existing game laws. Mr. Dingwall Fordyce married, in 1870, Christina, eldest daughter of Robert Horn, Esq., of Edinburgh, and leaves issue.

PROFESSOR KEY.

Professor T. H. Key, M.A., F.R.S., Head Master of University College School, and Professor of Comparative Grammar at University College, died on Monday night, at his house in London. He was born in 1799, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1817, and graduated as Wrangler in 1821. He held for some time the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, United States. In 1827 he returned to England, and in the following year was appointed Professor of Latin in the London University, which was founded at that time. In 1841 he resigned this post for the Professorship of Comparative Grammar. Professor Key has long had a high reputation as a writer on the philosophy of grammar.

The deaths are also announced of the Dowager Countess of Limerick, only daughter of Captain Nicholas Horsley, 96th Foot, and widow of William Henry Tennison, second Earl of Limerick, aged forty-seven; of William Lynn Smart, Esq., of Trehwitt, Northumberland, and Linden, Bedfordshire, J.P. and D.L., in his eighty-fifth year; of Mary Standley, Lady Burrard, widow of Sir Harry Burrard, Bart., of Walthamton, and youngest daughter of J. Allen, Esq., of Blackheath; of Wynn Ellis, Esq., of Tankerton Tower, near Canterbury, formerly M.P. for Leicester, and High Sheriff of Herts 1851, a well-known patron of the fine arts; of Commander Grosvenor Stopford, of her Majesty's ship Hornet, on the China station, from heart disease; of Mrs. Childers, wife of Mr. Childers, M.P., found dead in bed, on Tuesday morning, at Lockesley Hall, near Romsey, where Mr. and Mrs. Childers were on a visit; and of Mrs. Leslie Stephen, youngest daughter of William Makepeace Thackeray, at the age of thirty-five.

Her Majesty has conferred upon the following gentlemen the honour of the Companionship of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath:—Mr. Edward Herries, late Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in Italy; Mr. Thomas Mitchell, F.R.G.S., late her Majesty's Consul at St. Petersburg; Colonel John Bayley, R.E., Executive Officer of the Ordnance Survey; and Dr. Carpenter, Registrar of the University of London.

The Earl of Zetland, Mr. Dundas, M.P., and the Mayor (Alderman Croft) took part, on Thursday week, in the opening of a workmen's hall in Richmond, Yorkshire, the proceedings including a concert and a ball. Intended to supply a place of meeting and of recreation for working men, the hall was projected by the late Earl of Zetland, and the present Earl has carried out the intentions of his predecessor by erecting the neat building at his own cost. The site chosen is at the corner of Bargate and Newbiggin streets, nearly opposite the Freemasons' Hall, and the foundation-stone was laid by the Countess of Zetland eighteen months ago.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

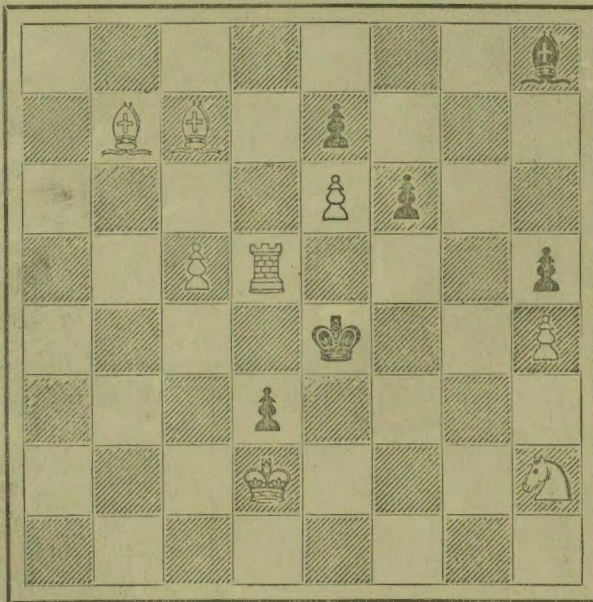
All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

- BENET.**—The Rook on K R sq cannot be removed without destroying the problem.
- PAGODA.**—We cannot possibly entertain a three-move problem the first two moves of which are checks.
- H G K.**—If the King takes Knight, the other Knight of course mates at K 3rd.
- B.**—If a player is required to move his King as a penalty he cannot castle.
- PUPIL OF WALKER.**—We are afraid your master would disown you. If the Rook moves, the Knight mates at Q Kt 2nd.
- J M C.**—On referring again to the position inclosed in your former letter we find that the Black Pawn at Q B 7th ought to have been a Black Bishop. Your problems shall have attention.
- CIRCULO DE SEVILLA.**—The "Chess Openings," by R B Wormald, published by W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.
- O R BAXTER.**—We are afraid we examined the positions too hastily; but, unless the problems are described on diagrams, such mistakes will arise.
- MITH AND BARROW HERONS.**—We have no recollection of receiving the solutions referred to, but possibly may have overlooked them.
- M B.**—You are altogether in error with regard to Problem No. 1653. If White make the move you suggest, Black simply rejoins with 1. Q takes Q, checking.
- G C BAXTER.**—We believe the author overlooked the move in question.
- LOS ATEROSADOS, &c., de Malaga.**—You are quite right with regard to Problem No. 1653. The solution sent is correct.
- F H BENNETT, C R BAXTER, and J M M.**—Problems received, with thanks.
- A E STUDD.**—We will make the necessary correction.
- D E.**—Problem No. 1654 cannot be solved by 1. B to Kt 5th, on account of 1. Q to R 6th (ch). Problem No. 1655 is quite correct.
- LOSCOE, ELLEN A, D E, D G H P, and Others.**—Problem No. 1656 will not admit of a solution by 1. Q to K 7th, owing to Black's reply of 1. B to Q B 5th.
- W H A.**—The line of play you indicate would certainly have won the game very easily.
- R W S.**—We really cannot inform you. Apply to Mr. Rosenbaum, the honorary secretary.
- ALPHA.**—The St. George's Chess Club is open every day, but the bulk of the play takes place in the afternoon.
- W H B.**—All problems intended for the *Lebanon Herald* tourney must be sent in by Dec. 27.
- BEDFORD CHESS CLUB.**—The match by correspondence between Nottingham and Ipswich is still pending. We shall publish the games on its conclusion.
- H A J.**—We shall be glad to have the games referred to, with the annotations as suggested.
- J MATHER.**—Mr. George Walker, we are happy to say, is still alive. Mr. Staunton died in June, 1874.
- G C.**—All three problems, we regret to say, are far below our standard. A problem in which all the moves are checks is scarcely worthy of the name.
- PROBLEM No. 1655.**—Additional correct solutions received from G H Gwyn, G B W, T Keyser v. Niekheim.
- PROBLEM No. 1656.**—Additional correct solutions received from C Gobragh and G H Gwyn. Those by Loscoe, Ellen A, D E, and D G H P are wrong.
- PROBLEM No. 1657.**—Correct solutions received from Emile F, W H Carlyon, N B S, Barrow Heddes, J Sowden, H Schleusner, J G, Woolwich Chess Club, I S T, Borsco, W V G D, Thorne, A Wood, H W Oxford, Pagoda, G C Baxter, Mith, W P Payne, Benet, Wee Pawn, Wigmore-street, Nux, G H V, H Ree, R W S, J P, J K, G H Gwyn. Those by Whitney Athenaeum, J Barnett, Johanna, Nillab are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1659.

By Mr. F. H. BENNETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The subjoined Game has been played recently by correspondence, between the Rev. W. EVANS and Mr. N. FEDDEN, of Cardiff. We published the companion *partie* some little time ago.—(Two Knights' Defence.)

- WHITE (Mr. E.)** **BLACK (Mr. F.)**
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K Kt 5th
- Theoretically this is, doubtless, the *coup d'etat*, and correctly followed up it ought to leave the first player eventually with the superior game; but the difficulties involved in this form of attack are so manifold that many good players have tacitly abandoned it in favour of 4. P to Q 4th, or 4. Castles.
4. P to Q 4th
5. P takes P Kt to Q R 4th
3. P to Q 3rd
- This move was brought into vogue by Mr. Morphy, by whom it was frequently adopted; but it is really, inferior to 6. B to Kt 5th (ch).
6. P to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 5th
8. Q to K 2nd Kt takes B
9. P takes Kt B to Q B 4th
- The correct move.
10. P to K R 3rd Castles
11. Kt to K R 2nd Kt to K R 2nd
- This was an error. The correct reply, as was first pointed out by Dr. Suhle, is 11. P to Q 4th, which at once causes the attack to change hands—e.g.,
12. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Kt 4th
13. P takes P P takes P
14. P to Q Kt 3rd P takes P
15. P takes P P to Q R 3rd
16. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q B 3rd
- In each case Black has a marked superiority.
12. B to K 3rd B to Q 3rd
13. Kt to Q 2nd P to K B 4th
14. Castles (Q R) P to Q B 4th
- Not a commendable reply, as it leaves White with a strong "passed pawn" on
- WHITE (Mr. E.)** **BLACK (Mr. F.)**
15. P to K B 4th B to Q 2nd
16. K R to Kt sq P to Q R 3rd
17. P to K Kt 4th P to Q Kt 4th
18. Q to K Kt 2nd Q to K B 3rd
19. Q to K B 2nd
- He might also have played, we believe, with advantage, 19. P takes B P, followed by Kt to K Kt 4th.
19. Q to K 2nd
20. R to K Kt 2nd K to R sq
21. Kt to Q Kt 3rd
- This diversion on the Queen's side, as will be seen hereafter, turns out advantageously, but it does not appear to be so immediately attacking as the obvious move of 21. Q R to K Kt sq.
21. Q R to B sq
22. Kt to R 5th P to K Kt 4th
- We doubt the policy of this advance.
23. Q to Q 2nd P takes K B P
24. B takes K B P B takes B
25. Q takes B P takes Kt P
26. Q takes K R P P takes R P
27. R to K Kt 3rd R to K B 3rd
28. Q to K R 4th Q R to K B sq
29. Kt to Kt 4th B takes Kt
30. Q takes B P to R 7th
31. Kt to Q B 6th
- The winning move. After a long period of inactivity, this Knight now comes into play with fatal effect.
31. R takes Kt
- Compulsory; if 31. Q to Q B 2nd, White rejoins with 32. Kt to K 6th.
32. P takes R P to K 6th
33. R to Kt 2nd Q to K 4th
34. R to K R sq P takes P
35. K R takes P and wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHESSPLAYER'S CHRONICLE.—The *Chessplayer's Chronicle*, formerly known as the *Chess Quarterly Chronicle*, will, we hear, be published on and after Jan. 1, 1876, as a monthly magazine, under the management of Mr. J. Jenkins, of Glasgow, the editor of the excellent chess article in the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*. The new editor has been promised the co-operation of several of the old contributors and other well-known players. The magazine will be mainly devoted, as heretofore, to the interests of provincial chess.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. ZUKERTORT AND POTTER.—Since our last Mr. Potter has won a game and three have been drawn. It was originally arranged that each draw after the first five should count half a game to each player; and the actual score therefore stands—Zukertort, 3½; Potter, 2½.

NORTH LONDON V. SHAFFESBURY CHESS CLUB.—A little match was played at Dalston between these two clubs on the 24th ult., when the North London players were victorious by nine games to eight, one being drawn.

DEATH OF MR. DEACON.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. F. H. Deacon, the well-known chessplayer, in his forty-sixth year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Oct. 17, 1874, of Mr. William John Blake, late of Danesbury, near Welwyn, Hertfordshire, who died on Sept. 15 last, was proved on the 18th ult., by Henry Wollaston Blake, the brother, George Robert Marten, and Rodolph Alexander Hankey, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives to his said brother all his shares in the British Plate Glass Company and the Trevannance Company, and directs a bond which he holds from him for £5000 to be cancelled; to his sister Frances Blake, a legacy of £500 and a rent-charge of £700 per annum for life; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Henrietta Blake, £3000; the income of the investments of £5000, with a power of appointment over the principal, among her children or issue, and a rent charge of £1000 per annum for life; to his groom Nicholls, an annuity of £52 for life, and should his wife survive him she is to have an annuity of £40 for life; to his nephew Arthur Maurice Blake, £5000, and the Mora estate, near the City-road, absolutely. After leaving some legacies to his servants, the testator directs the residue of his personalty to be laid out in the purchase of freehold property, and, with all his real estate, he settles it to the use of his said nephew Arthur Maurice Blake for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, according to seniority, in tail male.

The will, dated July 8, 1873, of Sir George Essex Honyman, Bart., one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, late of Park Cottage, Lee, Kent, who died on Sept. 16 last, at Tunbridge Wells, was proved on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Sir William Macdonald Honyman, the brother, and Herbert Riversdale Mansel Jones, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £300 each; to his wife, Lady Honyman, his household furniture and effects, a pecuniary legacy of £1200, and the income of the residue of his property for life; he also gives her an absolute power of appointment over £2000. At her death the residue of his personalty is to be divided between his said brother and his sister, Mrs. Bearcroft.

The will, dated March 3, 1873, of Mr. James George Tayler, late of No. 23, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, who died on Oct. 23 last, at Brighton, was proved on the 9th ult. by William James Tayler, the brother, Henry Rutter, and James Alexander Tayler, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his said brother and to Mr. Rutter £200 each; to his brother George Skene Tayler, £100; and the rest of his property he gives to his son, the said James Alexander Tayler, and his daughter, Miss Jane Mary Ann Tayler.

The will, dated Feb. 22 last, of Mr. Thomas Villeneuve Jean, formerly Assistant Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania, and late of No. 28, Oxford-terrace, Paddington, was proved on the 6th ult. by the Rev. William Nash, William Villeneuve Gregory, and Philip Spencer Gregory, nephews of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £35,000.

The will of Mr. John Charles Corner Gamble, formerly of Dacre-terrace, Lee, Blackheath, and late of Manor Way, Kidbrooke, Kent, has been proved under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £50 to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Lee, Kent, and directs that the interest is to be applied weekly in the giving of doles of bread, or otherwise at their discretion, to the aged poor of the said parish.

The wills of the following persons have just been proved—viz., Mrs. Ann Price, of Stoke Newington, under £3000; Mr. Richard Wyatt Edgell, late of Lympstone, Devonshire, under £3000; Mr. William Gordon Young, formerly of No. 73, Gloucester-place, and late of No. 1, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, under £10,000; and Mr. Francis Samuel Daniel Tyssen, late of Castle House, Sandgate, Kent, under £6000.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair—the second-service clasp of the institution was voted to Mr. James White, coxswain of the Fishguard life-boat, and £36 11s. to himself and the other men forming the crew of the boat on the 15th ult., when it put off four times during a very severe gale from the N.E., and in a tremendous sea, and saved four shipwrecked crews, numbering altogether sixteen men. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. J. Gannal, chief officer of H.M. coastguard at Goodwick, for his co-operation on the occasion of these gallant services by the Fishguard life-boat men. Similar thanks were also voted to Mr. John Morgan and the Rev. James Webb, honorary secretaries respectively of the Cardigan and Hornsea branches of the institution, for their active co-operation on recent occasions when their life-boats were called out on service. Other rewards, to the amount of £474, were granted to crews of different life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. The silver medal of the institution, and its thanks inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. Philip George, coxswain of the Caister life-boats, and to Mr. S. Bishop, chief boatman of H.M. coastguard at Caister, and £10 to some other coastguardmen and beachmen for saving three of the crew of the schooner *Wild Wave*, of Sunderland, which was wrecked on Caister beach. Other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts. Payments to the amount of £2689 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. During the current year £28,500 had been expended by the society in the formation of new life-boat establishments and in the maintenance of its large life-saving fleet, now numbering 251 boats. In the same period the institution had contributed, by its life-boats and other means, to the saving of 740 lives from various wrecks, besides rescuing 29 vessels from destruction. Various contributions and legacies to the society were announced. A new life-boat had recently been sent by the institution to Penarth, South Wales, and new boats were also about to be forwarded to Tyrella and Balbriggan, Ireland; another was also ordered for Campbelltown, N.B. Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

Sufficient security for a loan of £500,000 not having been tendered by the Dublin Corporation, the Lords of the Treasury have determined not to advance the money. The Corporation consequently, on Saturday last, determined to abandon the main-drainage scheme, to carry out which half a million was required.

At a delegate meeting of ironworkers representing South Staffordshire, East Worcestershire, and Shropshire, held at Wednesbury on Monday, reports were presented showing that the number of members of the union in the district had lately increased by 700. The meeting recorded this fact with pleasure, and empowered its officers to open communication with the employers with a view to the reconstitution of the Ironworkers Conciliation Board for South Staffordshire, which was broken up a few months ago.

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STOCK OF
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Lot 5. 3383 yards, 12s. 6d. per yard " 7s. 6d.
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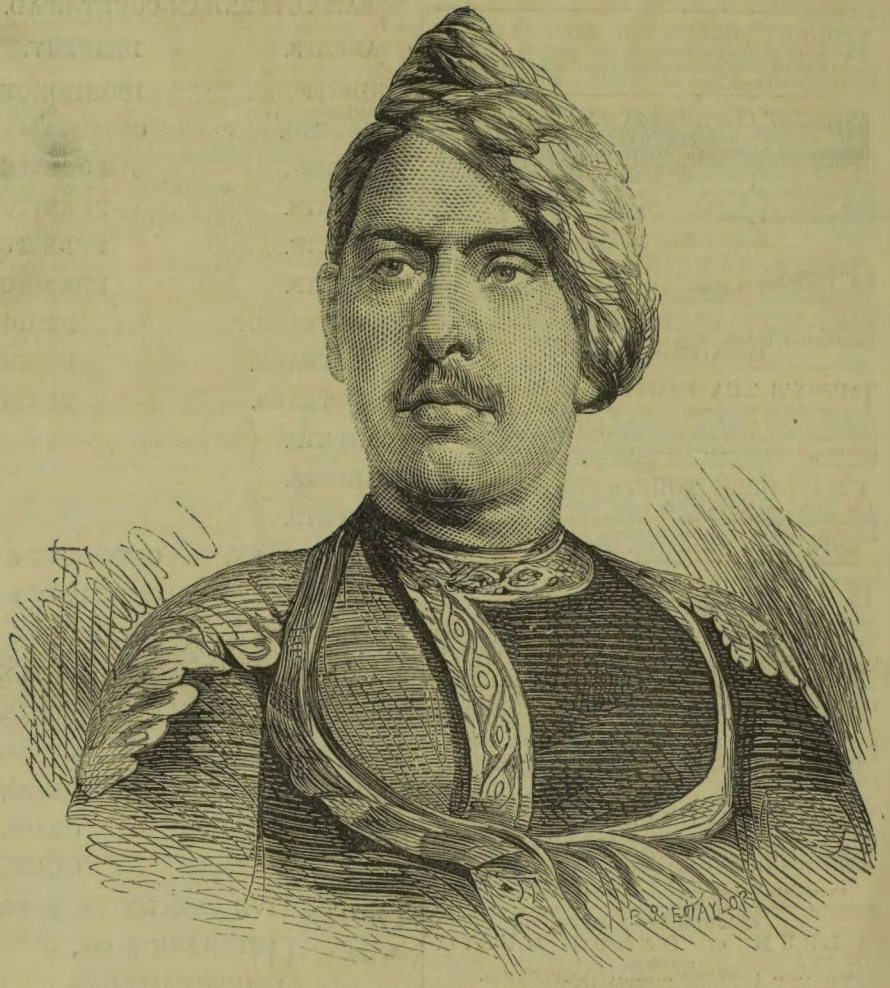
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